

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

We doubt if the farmers of Manitoba will be satisfied to have their Legislators playing with the Elevator Bill, which means so much to the Prosperity of the Province.

EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

MARCH 9th, 1910

Volume II.

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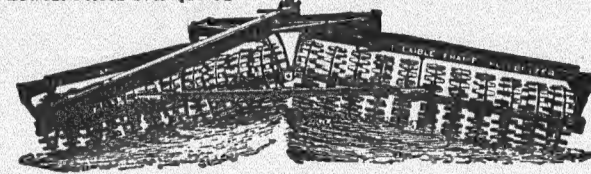
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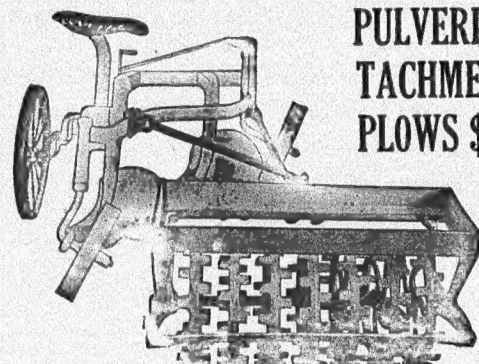
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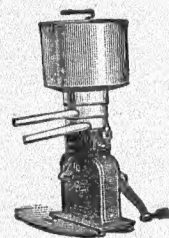
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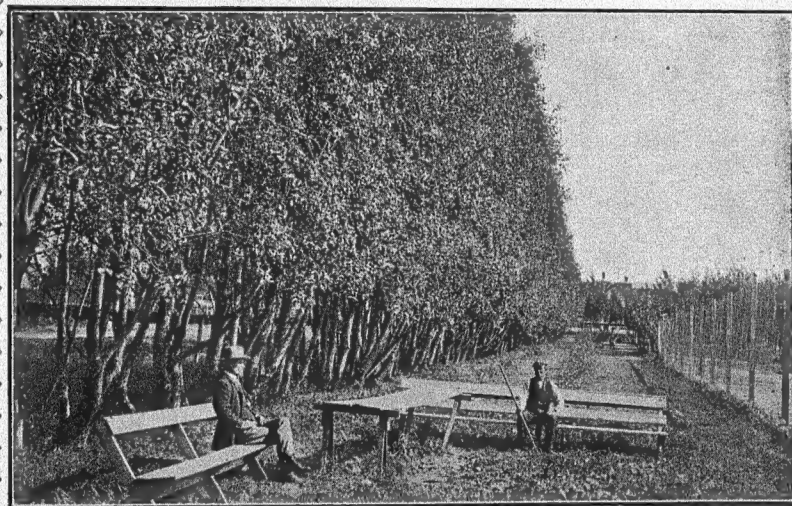
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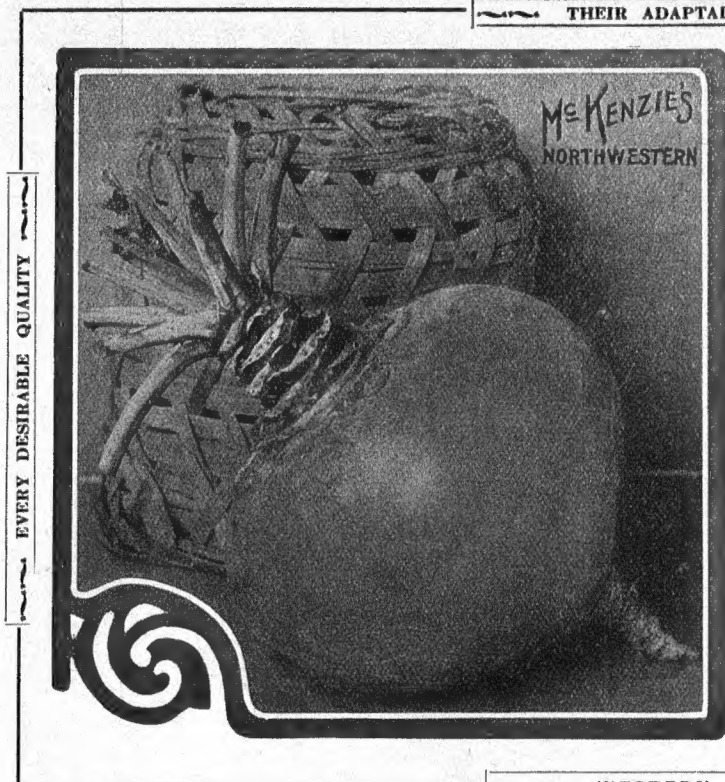
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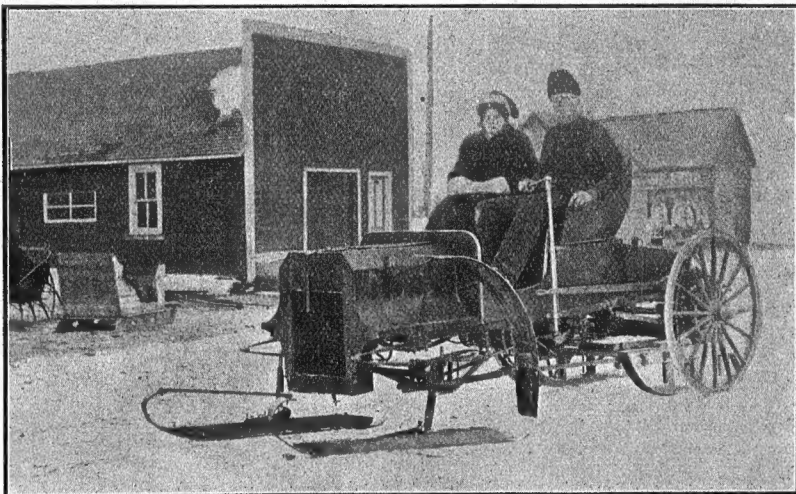
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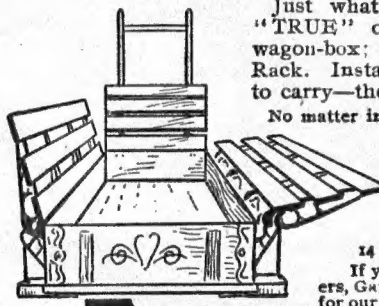
E. G. SMITH, Life Member of Weyburn, Sask., Association. His own invention.

plan to purchase an automobile or who would like to investigate the proposition, to let us know. Send in a letter stating what size car you would like to have and how much money you would care to pay for it. When we have received word from a number of our readers we will take it up with the automobile dealers. These dealers are anxious, of course, to sell their cars, and knowing that the farmers want them, they will be able to supply full information in THE GUIDE. By writing to us at once you will not only be helping yourselves, but you will be helping the Grain Growers' GUIDE, the organized farmers and the automobile dealers.

We would like every farmer who owns an automobile, to send us a photo of it at once, with himself at the wheel or beside his car.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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MARCH 9th, 1910

MANITOBA ELEVATOR BILL

The cause of the Manitoba Grain Growers is steadily gaining ground and new converts are daily being added to the ranks. The latest accession is that comprising all the members of the opposition in the legislature. All over the province the Grain Growers have been demanding a system of publicly owned elevators under the control of an absolutely independent commission. The government has remained obdurate on the crucial point of the whole matter. There seemed but little more hope from the opposition with the exception of a few of the individual members. However, there has been one real, live, bona fide Grain Grower, with the cause of the farmers of Manitoba at heart, working for the cause in the House. That member, G. H. Malcolm, M.P.P., of Birtle, has at last convinced the opposition that the cause of the Grain Growers is the right one. The opposition, through their leader, T. C. Norris, M.P.P., have declared in favor of the demands of the Grain Growers. The second reading of the Government Elevator Bill was moved on Monday evening by Hon. G. R. Coldwell, who held that the government could not give the farmers more than the bill stated. Last night (Tuesday) about midnight, Mr. Norris continued the debate on the second reading. He reviewed the reasons why the elevator systems should be under an absolutely independent commission and dealt with the entire subject in a very able manner. On behalf of the opposition he moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Malcolm:

"That this bill be not now read a second time, as it takes wider powers than are possessed by this legislature; but that in the opinion of this House it is desirable to embody the following principles in an act to be passed this session to provide for a system of government owned elevators: That such system should be controlled and operated by an independent commission, satisfactory to and accepted by the Grain Growers of Manitoba; that said commission should have full power to locate, construct, purchase by valuation (but in such case without any allowance for goodwill or prospective profits), operate, maintain and administer all elevators under such system, with power to appoint or dismiss any employees, and to deal with any moneys entrusted to their charge under this bill; and said commissioners shall be irremovable except by a two-thirds vote of the legislature; but provided always that all moneys borrowed or expended for the purposes of this system shall first receive the express authorization of this legislature by special act, or by submission and approval in the estimates of the current year; and that all accounts of the commission shall be treated as trust accounts and shall be submitted to the legislature at the same time as the public accounts are, after being duly audited by the provincial auditor."

This resolution which the Opposition has brought before the legislature embodies in principle all the demands of the Grain Growers and outlines a system that the farmers of Manitoba want to see inaugurated in their province at the earliest possible date. The Grain Growers must not relax vigilance in any respect. They have still much to do. There are thirteen members of the legislature now in favor of the demands of the Grain Growers. Seven more converts will ensure that the Bill enacted will include all that the Grain Growers consider right and fair. It is to be hoped that the Elevator Bill will not be made a political question. The Grain Growers have endeavored in every way to keep away from party politics. They know they have a just cause; they know they have the farmers of Manitoba behind them and they consider that the government of the province should enact the legislation which they have demanded. The government by so doing will lose none of its prestige nor will it be renouncing any of the principles of responsible government. The Grain Growers' Elevator Committee have refused to take any responsibility for the government Bill. The government has refused to discuss further the control of the commission and the Grain Growers' Committee has refused to negotiate further in view of this fact. The government is assuming a most serious responsibility. If the government cannot fulfil the demands of the people who put them into office, then there will be a day of reckoning very soon. No government in this enlightened age can long refuse the mandate of the people. Farmers of Manitoba, you are the rulers of the province and you must see that your servants obey your mandate.

* * *

WHEAT MANIPULATIONS

On another page we publish a letter from Mr. George Fisher, representative in Winnipeg of the Scottish Co-Operative Society, correcting some statements which Mr. T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, is alleged to have made at a meeting of the Grain Growers at Oak Lake. In addition to correcting the alleged mis-statement of Mr. Knowles, Mr. Fisher states that "In Scotland, they are seeing better wheat every day than the best Manitoba wheat. Australian is five cents better, and fine Russian is three cents better than No. 1 Nor. Man."

The opinion prevails throughout Canada that Manitoba hard wheat is second to no other wheat that reaches the British miller for making baker's flour and for blending with the softer wheats of other countries. The people of Canada have been congratulating themselves that the western prairies produced the highest class of wheat that is grown anywhere, and the western farmer has been patted on the back for raising wheat that would produce stronger flour and make more bread to the bushel than any other wheat sold on the European market. The bald statement made by Mr. Fisher will cause surprise unless some explanation of the cause is made.

It is quite true that during the fall months of this year, as far as price is concerned, Manitoba wheat suffers in comparison with wheat either from Australia or Russia. For that matter, our Manitoba wheat sold on the British market during October and November cheaper than any other class of wheat, soft or hard. We have not at hand quotations of prices for wheat in Scotland, but an analysis of the prices paid in Liverpool as reported by the Corn Trade News, indicates that, during the last few years, at the season of the year that western farmers are compelled to dispose of their wheat, Manitoba wheat did not bring as high a price on the English market as wheat imported from other countries, while as soon as the bulk of the grain passed out of the farmers' hands, our wheat sells at a premium over every other wheat that reaches Liverpool. A few extracts from the

weekly market reports clearly establishes this fact. Take for instance the Liverpool spot cash prices on July 14, 1908. They are as follows:—

| | Per Bush. |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Australian, | \$1.14 2-5 |
| Californian, | 1.14 |
| Blue Stem, | 1.07 2-5 |
| White Walla Walla, | .92 2-5 |
| No. 1 Duluth, | 1.17 |
| 1 Man. | 1.19 2-5 |
| 3 Man. | 1.15 1-5 |
| 2 Red Winter, | 1.08 |
| 2 Western, | 1.08 3-5 |
| Rosario, | 1.11 |
| Barusso, | 1.08 3-5 |
| White Chilian, | 1.00 4-5 |
| Feed Wheat, | .80 2-5 |

This indicates that at that date Man. 1 Nor. was worth five cents more than Australian, and from 2 2-5 to over 18 cents higher than other wheats. In this connection it is also significant that parcels of the new crop of Manitoba 1 Nor. were sold that day for Oct.-Nov. shipment at \$1.05 3/4, the lowest of any wheat sold for future delivery, while the same day a cargo of New South Wales, (Australian) was sold for \$1.09 1-8. That is to say nearly 4 cents higher than Manitoba, although in cash wheat Manitoba was 5 cents higher than Australian, making a difference of 9 cents.

On August 25, the spot cash wheat was as follows:—

| | Per Bush. |
|------------------------|------------|
| Australian, | \$1.15 1-5 |
| Californian, | 1.12 4-5 |
| Blue Stem, | 1.10 2-5 |
| 1 Nor. Duluth, | 1.18 4-5 |
| 1 Nor. Man. old, | 1.24 4-5 |
| 3 Nor. Man. | 1.19 2-5 |
| 4 Nor. Man. | 1.14 2-5 |
| 2 Mixed Can. | 1.04 2-5 |
| 2 Red Winter, | 1.05 3-5 |
| 2 West Winter, | 1.06 1-5 |
| Rosario, | 1.14 |
| Barusso, | 1.12 4-5 |
| Red Chilian, | 1.06 4-5 |
| Hard Chilian, | 1.08 |
| Feed Wheat, | .79 1-5 |

It will be noted that in this case Australian wheat had advanced 1 cent and Manitoba 5 cents as compared to prices July 14. In futures again, 1 Nor. Man. sold at \$1.07 1/4 while cargoes of Australian sold at \$1.14 3-8. As soon as the new crop of Manitoba wheat, which was sold at depressed prices for future delivery, had reached Liverpool and become spot wheat, the relative positions had altogether changed. On November 3, spot cash Australian wheat was sold for \$1.20 and 1 Nor. Man. for \$1.16 2-5. That is to say, between August 25 and November 3, Australian had advanced nearly 5 cents per bushel, and Manitoba dropped 8 2-5 cents, making a difference in the relative values of 13 2-5 cents. After December of that year, Manitoba wheat began to resume its normal position on the British market. That is to say, it sold at a premium over all other wheats. We find on January 26, 1909, Manitoba spot cash wheat was quoted at \$1.18 4-5, while Australian was \$1.17. On March 23, 1909, we have the following positions on all wheat:—

| | Per Bush. |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Australian, | \$1.19 2-5 |
| White Walla, | 1.19 2-5 |
| 1 Nor. Man., new, | 1.28 4-5 |
| 2 Nor. Man., new, | None Off. |
| 3 Nor. Man., new, | 1.23 |
| 4 Man., new, | 1.18 2-5 |
| 5 Man., new, | 1.09 2-5 |
| 6 Man., | 1.03 4-5 |
| 1 Chilian, | 1.19 2-5 |
| 2 Red Winter, | 1.20 3-5 |
| Rosario, new, | 1.18 2-5 |
| Plate, new Pacific, | 1.17 |
| Barusso, new, | 1.17 |
| Barusso, old, | 1.22 2-5 |
| Russian, | 1.20 |
| Danubian, | 1.24 4-5 |

Here we have Man. 9 2-5 cents higher than Australian and 8 4-5 higher than Russian. On July 20, 1909, we find wheat on the Liverpool spot cash market in the following position,

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9th, 1910

No. 32

Requisites to Success

By S. A. BEDFORD, Professor of Field Husbandry at Manitoba Agricultural College, in address given at the Alberta Provincial Grain Exhibition in
* * * Edmonton, February 4th, 1910 * * *

It is a well known fact that many of our farmers make a decided success of their profession while others only partially succeed. There certainly must be a reason for this, and the object of my address is to direct attention to some of the reasons why farmers fail. To start at the beginning, it is important that the farm be wisely selected. The most suitable soil for our staple crop, wheat, is a rich loam, containing abundance of humus, for humus not only provides food for plants, but also retains water for them and in this country it is imperative that we do all we can to conserve moisture. The ideal farm should have good natural drainage, otherwise the soil will always be cold and backward, and tile draining is too expensive for the west. Alkali land is always to be shunned, very few crops will prove profitable if there is much alkali in the soil, a small acreage of alkali land can be used for the growing of sugar beets and mangels, but very few of these are needed. A limited area of scrub land can be utilized on every farm, and excellent yields of grain are often obtained from such soils, but heavy scrub and timber is difficult and expensive to clear. For this reason the greater portion of the farm should be clean prairie, especially if it is intended to farm on an extended scale.

Where the natural sod is thick and tough it will always pay to break thin just as soon as the grass has started to grow, and backset the same season, then no matter how tough the sod may have been, it will have thoroughly rotted and the land will be in the very best shape the following season for a bumper wheat crop. If the sod is thin and light it is sometimes permissible to break fairly deep and disc instead of backsetting, but in any case the sod whether little or much should be rotted and the soil thoroughly tilled.

The present price of flax seed is a great inducement for farmers to sow it on the new breaking, and where the sod is light and thin it may prove to be a very good policy, but where the sod is thick it is bad practice to sow any crop whatever the first year. The flax or grain prevents the soil from properly rotting, and the yield of wheat is reduced for several years. Another great objection to sowing flax is the difficulty of obtaining seed free of noxious weeds, thousands of acres of land have been seeded down with noxious weeds by the use of foul flax seed. The mustard family is usually represented in it. I have found as many as six varieties of wild mustard in one sample of flax seed. It appears almost impossible to purchase clean, pure seed and the only way I know to obtain it pure is to grow a small patch of the best seed obtainable and hand pick it in the field.

As soon as possible after becoming settled the careful farmer should arrange a regular rotation of crops. This need not be a hard and fast arrangement, but by knowing some time in advance what is likely to be sown in a certain field, every preparation can be made for the growing of that crop to the best advantage.

A rotation of crops is advisable because crops differ in their food requirements, for example the wheat plant draws largely on the nitrates and the potato

on potash. Then some plants have long roots, others short ones, therefore the rotating of crops extends the range from which the plants can procure food. Some farm crops have a long season of growth, others have a short season, and with a short season crop it is often possible to clean or fertilize the land between times, for instance, a common practice in some sections is to fertilize and cultivate land in spring before seeding to barley. By this practice the land is fertilized, weeds destroyed and a crop grown in the same season.

Some crops encourage the growth of weeds, others, properly handled, prove very destructive to noxious weeds. For instance, nothing encourages the wild oats like a wheat field, while grass, fodder corn or any hoe crop properly cultivated is destructive to that very noxious plant.

barley, but there are several strains of these, and we should aim to procure the best in the market. When once in possession of a good sample do not exchange it with other farmers and run the risk of getting foul weeds. There is no advantage in changing seed grain from one farm to the other unless the other farmer has a better sample than yours.

In the matter of seeding as well as in other farm operations, many beginners fail to realize the importance of promptness. Wheat should be sown in nearly all parts of the west just as soon as the soil is fit for the drill to run. This gives time for ripening and an opportunity to sow the other kinds of grain in good time also. It would be needless for me to mention the necessity of treating all seed grain for smut, if it were not for the fact that some get tired of the labor and

to grow a fall crop. The remedy for this condition of affairs is to summer fallow. There are several ways in which this can be done. I have had the best results from plowing the land in June, harrowing or packing at once to encourage capillary action, and cultivating near the surface every few days until fall. This plan compacts the soil, starts all weeds that are near the surface, then kills them, it also leaves a good dust mulch near the surface to retain the moisture.

From some experiments conducted in Manitoba we found that summer fallowing increased the moisture in the soil for several feet below the surface. This added moisture is largely the cause of increased yield from summer fallow over spring and fall plowing. This becomes more evident when we remember that every pound of dry matter produced in a crop requires from 250 to 400 pounds of water, and unless this is obtained from somewhere our crop will be light. Where summer-fallowing has been continued for a number of years, especially on light land, the soil will start to drift with the wind, removing much of the choicest soils to the road sides or low spots on the farm. This can be prevented by seeding the land at regular intervals to some kind of grass that will succeed in the west. Clovers will also have the same effect in preventing drift, and they also have the advantage of increasing the fertility of the soil by storing up nitrogen from the air. On light soil, alfalfa has given the best results, while common red clover has done best on rich moist soils. We have found alsike better for mixing with timothy than any other varieties, it also makes the finest hay and remains in the ground longer than either common or mammoth clover.

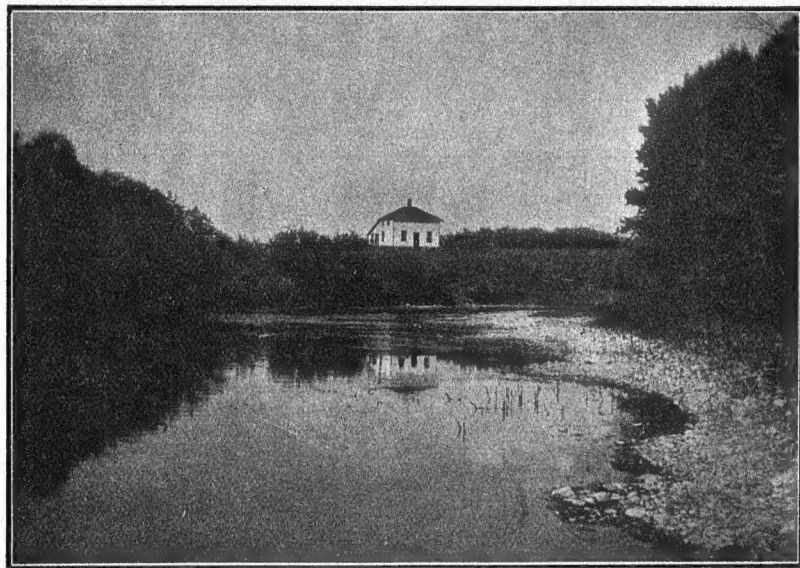
Where the soil is light and dry, all grasses and clovers give the best results when sown without a nurse crop, but a light seeding of grain can, under favorable conditions, be used as a nurse crop.

Every settler in the west should keep more or less of some kind of live stock. It acts as a safeguard in time of any disaster to the grain; it adds a pleasant variety to his work, and a great attraction to most members of the family, besides being one of the surest means of lessening the household expenses. The class and number of live stock kept should depend largely on the character of the farm and the market demand, but above all on the preference of the farmer himself. Prices of all are increasing and are likely to keep up to a paying value for some years.

From figures furnished by the railroads, it appears that immense quantities of small feed grain and weeds are screened from the wheat sent east. We are docked for having this in our grain, we pay to have it hauled to Fort William, and then the railway and elevator men sell it to the stock men who feed thousands of animals with it. We should clean this out of the grain and feed it on our own farms, thus saving money every way.

As stock-keepers we should provide some succulent green fodder for our cattle and sheep during the fall and winter months, dry hay, however abundant, is not sufficient for the maximum production of milk or beef. There are several plants that will supply this demand, such as millet, sheaf oats and above all fodder corn or field roots.

Continued on page 9



Farm Home of Wm. T. Haigh, Lewisville, Alta.

By rotating crops and keeping some stock, the risk of total loss from any adverse season is also greatly lessened.

Having a general idea of the rotation to be followed, the farmer can secure his seed grain in advance, this should of course, be free of noxious weeds, the germination should not only be high, but the growth should be strong, otherwise the young seedling will be unable to withstand the adverse conditions which often prevail during our backward springs and hot dry summers. On the seed special two boxes of wheat were sown, one of them with badly frozen grain and the other with No. 1 Hard. After exposing the two boxes to severe frost, the plants from the low grade failed to make a fresh start, while the plants from the No. 1 Hard quickly recovered and made a good crop.

Unless unfortunate enough to be living in a district very subject to injury by frost, I would advise the use only of the standard varieties of grain, such as Red Fife wheat, Banner oats and Meusury

miss a year, and so get caught badly. It is a good practice to repeat the formalin or bluestone treatment every year, and do the work as carefully as possible. I have found formalin best for oats, bluestone best for barley and formalin and bluestone equally good for wheat.

The question of the proper time to plow stubble, depends largely on the character of the soil. In stiff moist clays fall plowing will enable the frost to pulverize and sweeten the soil, but where the soil is light and dry, spring plowing has many advantages. The stubble collects snow during the winter which increases the moisture available for the crop, but should we plow light land in the fall it dries out before it is seeded in the spring, thus greatly reducing the amount of water in the land.

Where continuous grain crops are grown the soil in a few years becomes filled with a partially decayed stubble, making the land so loose that the air passes readily through it, reducing the water content to such an extent that it is impossible

The Present Crisis

JAMES RUSSEL LOWELL

When a deed is done for Freedom, through
the broad earth's aching breast,
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling
on from east to west,
And the slave where'er he cowers, feels
the soul within him climb
To the awful verge of manhood, as the
energy sublime
Of a century bursts full-blossomed on
the thorny stem of Time.

Through the walls of hut and palace
shoots the instantaneous throe,
When the travail of the Ages wrings earth's
systems to and fro;
At the birth of each new Era, with a
recognizing start,
Nation wildly looks at nation, standing
with mute lips apart,
And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child
leaps beneath the Future's heart.

So the Evil's triumph sendeth, with a
terror and a chill,
Under continent to continent, the sense
of coming ill,
And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels
his sympathies with God
In hot tear-drops ebbing earthward, to
be drunk up by the sod,
Till a corpse crawls round unburied,
delving in the nobler clod.

For mankind are one in spirit, and an
instinct bears along,
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift
flash of right or wrong,
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet
Humanity's vast frame
Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels
the gush of joy or shame;
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest
have equal claim.

Once to every man and nation comes the
moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for
the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah,
offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left-hand, and
the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by for ever 'twixt
that darkness and that light!

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose
party thou shalt stand,
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals
shakes the dust against your land?
Tho' the cause of evil prosper, yet 'tis
Truth alone is strong;
And, albeit she wander outcast now,
I see around her throng
Troops of beautiful, tall angels, to en-
shield her from all wrong.

Backward look across the ages and the
beacon moments see,
That, like peaks of some sunk continent,
jut through Oblivion's sea;
Not an ear in court or market for the low
foreboding cry
Of those Crisis, God's stern winnowers
from whose feet earth's chaff must fly;
Never shows the choice momentous till
the judgment hath passed by.

Careless seems the great Avenger; His-
tory's pages but record
One death grapple in the darkness 'twixt
old systems and the Word;
Truth for ever on the scaffold, Wrong for
ever on the throne,
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and,
behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping
watch above his own.

We see dimly in the Present what is small
and what is great,
Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn
the iron helm of fate;
But the soul is still oracular; amid the
market's din
List the ominous stern whisper from the
Delphic cave within,
"They enslave their children's children
who make compromise with sin."

Slavery, the earthborn Cyclops, fellest
of the giant brood,
Sons of brutish Force and Darkness,
who have drenched the earth with blood,

Famished in his self-made desert, blinded
by our purer day,
Gropes in yet unblasted regions for his
miserable prey;
Shall we guide his gory fingers where our
helpless children play?

Then to side with Truth is noble when
we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit,
and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while
the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord
is crucified,
And the multitude makes virtue of the
faith they had denied.

Count me o'er Earth's chosen heroes—
they were souls that stood alone,
While the men they agonized for hurled
the contumelious stone;
Stood serene and down the future saw
the golden beam incline
To the side of perfect justice, mastered
by their faith divine,
By one man's plain truth to manhood
and to God's supreme design.

By the light of burning heretics, Christ's
bleeding feet I track,
Toiling up new Calvaries ever with the
cross that turns not back,
And these mounts of anguish number
how each generation learned
One new word of that grand Credo which
in prophet-hearts hath burned,
Since the first man stood God-conquered
with his face to heaven upturned.

For Humanity sweeps onward: where
today the martyr stands,
On the morrow crouches Judas with the
silver in his hands;
Far in front the cross stands ready and
the crackling fagots burn,
While the hooting mob of yesterday in
silent awe return
To glean up the scattered ashes into
History's golden urn.

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle
slaves
Of a legendary virtue carved upon our
father's graves;
Worshippers of light ancestral make the
present light a crime—
Was the Mayflower launched by cowards,
steered by men behind their time?
Turn those tracks toward Past or Future,
that make Plymouth Rock sublime?

They were men of present valor, stalwart
old iconoclasts;
Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all
virtue was the Past's;
But we make their truth our falsehood,
thinking that hath made us free,
Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while
our tender spirits flee,
The rude grasp of that great Impulse
which drove them across the sea.

They have rights who dare maintain them;
we are traitors to our sires,
Smothering in their holy ashes Freedom's
new-lit altar fires;
Shall we make their creed our jailor?
Shall we, in our haste to slay,

From the tombs of the old prophets, steal
the funeral lamps away
To light up the martyr-fagots round the
prophets of to-day?

New occasions teach new duties; Time
makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still and onward, who
would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires!
we ourselves must pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly
through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the
Past's bloodstained key.

Cheerfulness is a good business asset.
When a man walks into a store with a
hang-dog expression and talks with a
doleful voice about his bad luck he is
hammering down his credit and making
himself out a failure in life. A smile, and
a hearty word, and a tightening of the lips
when things go wrong is "good business"
for us all.

The "hardening" process is a sure cure
for disease—either the child lives and
grows under it, or else it is mysteriously
called away from earth in the spring-time
of youth.

Selection of Seed

By R. F. McVEETY, Swan River

A bin of grain may be compared to
a herd of cattle and superior individuals
may be selected from the bin of grain,
as well as from the herd of cattle. In-
dividual kernels of grain vary as much in
ability to produce good or poor offsprings
as do individual animals. The heavy
plump seeds are produced in most cases,
upon the strongest and most vigorous
plants and the light shrunken seeds from
the weaker, less vigorous plants. That
like produces like, is a well-known axiom
in plant breeding. The influence of here-
dity is as strong in plant life as in animal
life; improvement can be effected only
by eliminating the poorest and breeding

It often happens that in a yield of grain
parts of the field produce grain of better
quality than do other parts. This may be
due to the condition of the soil, to rust,
or to lodging. It will often pay to cut
and thresh those best patches by them-
selves and to keep this seed by itself
from which to separate grain for sowing.
Some farmers prefer to grow small patches
from selected seed. Under favorable
conditions those patches can be hand
picked and kept pure and free from weeds.
Unless very careful methods of selecting
seed for those patches are followed,
better results cannot be expected than
from the similar method of selection
by the use of the fanning mill as de-
scribed above. Grain to be used for seed
should be allowed to fully mature. It
is preferable to let seed grain go through
the sweat in the stack instead of risking
its heating in the bin. Store seed where
it can be kept dry and unmixed.

Before investing in new varieties,
it is well to search out the best home
grown seeds that are pure, free from foul
seeds and satisfactory in yield and quality.
Such varieties will usually give better
results than newly introduced ones.
Experiment stations have tested nearly
all of the commercial varieties offered
for sale and can advise as to their value
in most instances. Many so-called new
varieties are strains of the old ones,
sold under new names. It is easy for the
seedsman or farmer, with the aid of
advertising matter and a new name to
commercially launch on the market an
apparently new variety; often the old
and new varieties are identical. It is
therefore evident that the names of many
varieties of grain are meaningless.

The word "Scrub" and pure blood,
have as large a meaning in describing
varieties of grain as they do in live stock.
The trained plant breeder may produce
varieties of grain having the hereditary
power to produce large yields, just as
well as the live stock breeder can breed
cows that will produce thirty pounds
of butter a week. It pays the grain raiser
to use pedigreed varieties of grain and to
keep them pure. Mixing varieties is
a bad policy. The market has the best
paying demand for Number One white
oats, not for white, yellow and black
oats mixed. When varieties of wheat
are mixed the chances are that the field
of grain will ripen unevenly and a loss
in quality results. The market gives a
premium to the producer who has grain
of an even standard quality for sale.
The value of the pedigreed or pure bred,
variety lies in its ability to reproduce
its type and to transmit its high yielding
powers.

Experiment station records show that
it is unnecessary to change seed to get
good yields. At the Nebraska Station
a new variety of winter wheat was grown
on the same soil for a number of years.
The yield increased as the variety became
adapted to its environments and showed
a tendency to improve, rather than to
deteriorate. The seed was carefully clean-
ed and graded each year which aided ma-
terially in the improvement of the variety.
Similar results have been shown with other
grain at the Minnesota Experimental
Station where more than one thousand
varieties or strains have been tested.
It is a matter of common observation
that new introductions from distant
sources rarely do well until acclimated.
Running out of varieties is due to careless
selection of seed grain and poor tillage
rather than natural causes which deterio-
rate the variety. By reserving the best
pieces of grain on the farm for seed and
by the use of the fanning mill and grain
grader the yields can be increased and a
variety made more valuable to a locality.



Farm Home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mount Royal, Manitoba

Requisites to Success

Continued from page 7

Our native pastures when fully stocked soon run out, owing no doubt, to the tramping of fattle, the spread of weeds rejected by the stock, and the fact that few of the grasses are allowed to produce seed. It will pay to break up these pasture fields and reseed them to some cultivated variety of grass, such as brome, timothy, or western rye, the yield will be quadrupled, the weeds less and the quality of the grass improved. By a careful attention to these two items, the improvement of pasture and the supplying of succulent fodder when pasture is scarce, I am sure we can greatly increase the production of both beef and milk.

From several years test, I am led to believe that the average western farmer keeps his swine too closely confined. If allowed to run in a pasture field during mild weather, they can be kept at less cost and are much healthier and the natural increase will be larger. Alfalfa makes the ideal swine pasture, a field of this should be near the buildings of every farm.

At the very beginning of the home making, good shelter should be arranged for, if not already provided by Nature; young trees should be planted on the west and north at least. Do not place nearer the buildings or yard than two hundred feet, otherwise drifts will be encouraged. I have found the best results from planting two hedges of seedling maples about forty feet apart, placing the trees three feet apart in the rows. The space between the rows can be utilized for small fruits, which always succeed well owing to the drifts which gather there.

Growing Alfalfa

By Thos. H. Woolford, Cardston, Alta.

Alfalfa is an experiment to quite a large portion of Alberta farmers, but there are some parts of the province where it is past the experimental stage. These places I will mention as they come in rotation: Cardston, Magrath, Raymond and Lethbridge, with small patches north as far as Clover Bar, near Edmonton, and I contend that what can be done in a small way can be done on a large scale, under the same conditions. Alfalfa is here to stay. It will keep forcing its way to the front until these western provinces will not only have small patches, but hundreds of acres in a patch, and I will say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the time is not far distant when this, the best of forage plants, will do for these western provinces what it has done for the western States. You may ask what has it done for them? Brought wealth, contentment, happy conveniences, not only in the cities, but on the farms. It not only furnishes the best of feed, but lots of it, puts the land in the best mechanical condition and furnishes nitrogenous matter for other crops to feed upon. There have been failures and partial failures and these will continue for some time to come, until we know what to do and what not to do.

I will give a little of my experience with alfalfa. First, select a piece of land that is well drained, that is, a piece of land that the water does not stand on. Alfalfa is somewhat like a steer—give it all the water it will drink, it will thrive; hold its head under water and it will drown. Second, have a piece of land from which three or more crops have been taken so that it is well pulverized and the root fibre is worked out of it. Now, the next in order is a good summer fallow. Plow in May or June to the depth of six or seven inches, harrow down at once to conserve moisture. As fast as weeds appear, destroy either by discing or harrowing, or both, during the summer. Allow no weeds to mature. If there is some well rotted barn-yard manure, which there usually is, from five to ten loads per acre is not a bad thing to apply; more will do no harm. The following spring, as soon as the land can be worked, put the disc and harrow to work as before; this will warm up the land, destroy weeds, and bring other weeds to the surface, so that at the next cultivation these in turn would be destroyed. This should be from the middle to the last of May. Land thus treated, other things being equal, should be in the pink of condition, and even

in a dry season should have moisture enough conserved to maintain and bring forth good results.

The next is the seed. Seed should be secured of good germination qualities, and free from weed seeds, especially dodder seeds. It can either be sown with a seed drill or broadcast at the rate of, say, from 12 to 15 pounds per acre. I prefer a drill and put it down not more than an inch. Sowing should not be done until danger of frost is over, as young alfalfa plants are very tender, but very hardy when fully matured. Right here I may say that in my opinion a great many failures are due to the lack of the necessary bacteria, which will have to be supplied either by way of microculture, or soil from an established alfalfa field. If from soil, from one to two hundred pounds per acre, sown broadcast, either before or at the time of sowing the alfalfa seed. If from microculture the Department of Agriculture will furnish the amount and instructions necessary for the area intended to be sown. The above are some of the things that, in my opinion, should be done. I will now set forth one thing that should not be done. Should all of the conditions that I have stated be complied with, there is one thing if practiced to a great extent will spell failure. That is close pasturing during fall and winter. I may say that there are, in my opinion, three main causes why I failed for so many years, viz., sowing

on new land, lack of inoculation, and, last but by no means the least, heavy pasturing.

Whatever is done, do not sow alfalfa with a nurse crop. I think the proper name for the supposed nurse crop is murder crop. I should also emphasize the necessity of clipping off the weeds and also the young growth of alfalfa once or twice during the growing season. This will check the weeds and stimulate the growth of the clover.

That devotion, not less than necessity, is the mother of invention is illustrated by the latest development of the rich devotees of bridge. They have their touring cars equipped with bridge tables and all the accessories that go with the game, and it is not uncommon, along the country roads, to see an automobile whirl by the occupants of which are absorbed in cards and wholly oblivious to the beauties through which they may be passing. Thus they can get the benefit of fresh air without having their favorite pastime interrupted.

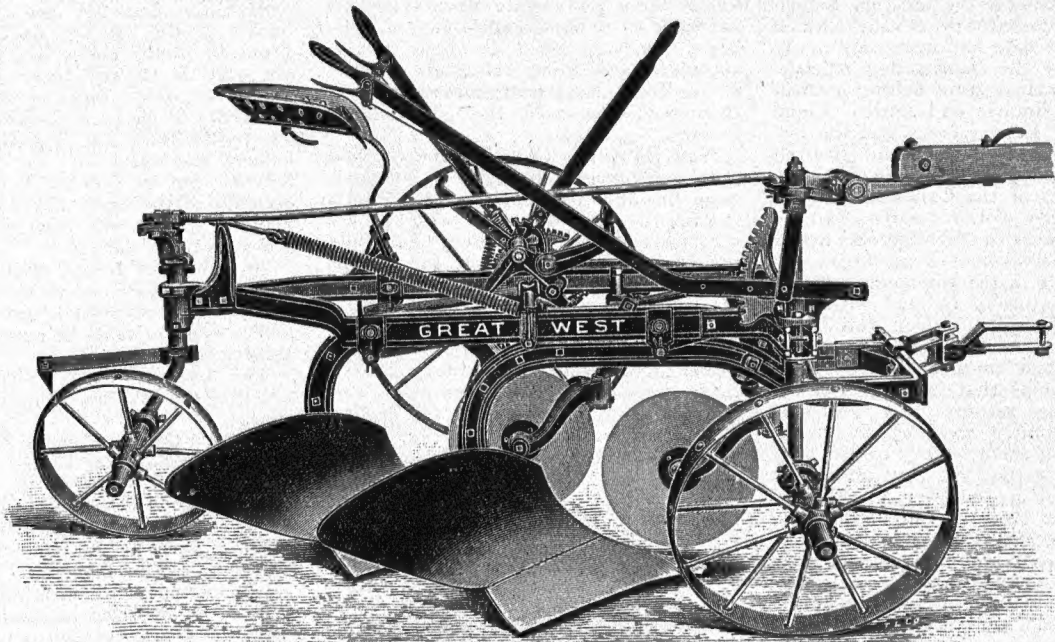
The oldest active sailing vessel in the world is thought to be the Constan, which sails the Baltic and North Seas. She is used as a freighter and can carry a two-ton cargo. She was built in 1723, and has never had any extensive repairs made on her. Her owner says that she is good for her third century unless she is shipwrecked.

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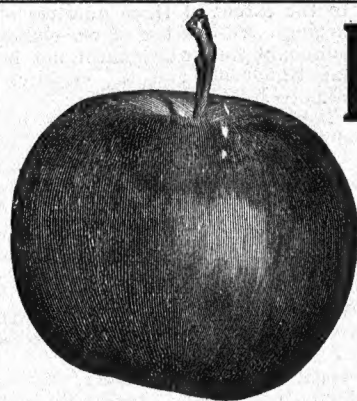
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The Pioneer's Struggle

In the Good Old Days along the C.N.R.,
Now and Prospectively
By JOHN CAMPBELL, Lloydminster, Alberta

When in the spring of 1904, I trekked from Edmonton to Lloydminster, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, had not then conquered for modern civilization, the vast and fertile territory known as the Great Saskatchewan Valley, which at that recent date had been only newly discovered by the immigration officials. Yet, some twenty years before, a small colony from Ontario had settled around the shores of Beaver Lake, and the history of that settlement, would of itself make one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the Canadian prairies. As the majority of those settlers had betaken themselves to the wilderness before the co-operative movement became a directive force in the commercial affairs, they were naturally imbued with that individualistic spirit, which forms the foundation of our imperial greatness. I have listened to many naive stories of the hardships that individualism entailed. Those settlers had unstinted access to unlimited areas of some of the finest land on earth. They owned large herds of fat cattle, yet very often they could not put up the price of a sack of flour, and no store in Edmonton, their nearest town, at a distance of some sixty miles could see its way to give them credit to that amount. Their fat steers which, in the railway stockyards, should be worth at least \$40.00 a head, near remote Beaver Lake, could not find a buyer at \$5.00. Relief came a little before the railway linked that region to the centre of civilization. A horde of some fifteen thousand Ruthenians settled in the vicinity of Edmonton and bought every available steer. Then came along those two bands of steel over which roll and heave the vans of progress; and now things seem like a parody on the fate of Troy. "Nune treges est ubi troja fuit," which means; "Now there are fields of waving corn where the Trojan city once had been."

In 1904, Vegreville was the only town between Fort Saskatchewan and Battleford. The railway, arrogant as a conqueror is wont to be, would enter neither Vegreville nor Battleford. Battleford, possessed of the lethargy of officialdom and the weight of many years, accepted its fate as inevitable. Vegreville, strong and vigorous in its youth, and dear in its ideas, got up from its site and went to the railway. The spirit of Vegreville animates more than a dozen little towns, which compete for prominence between Edmonton and Battleford today; and all those towns are fed by a margin of the surplus farm produce of a region, which five years ago could not market a bushel of grain. Today, in this region, the far famed wheatfield of Manitoba is being eclipsed, and the oats of Midlothian are under par. For diversified farming there is, perhaps, no part of the prairie provinces better adapted than along the C.N.R., as well as No. 1 wheat, No. 1 beef, mutton and pork can also be grown. To the casual observer who views the landscape from the windows of the C.N.R. cars, it must be a puzzle to understand how the elevators and creameries along the line are supplied, and how the million dollar packing plant at Edmonton is sometimes overstocked, for as far as the view extends the prairie has scarcely felt the plow, and homesteads are few and far between. The explanation is, that the land speculators grabbed the best land along the survey stakes and forced the genuine settlers to go from ten to thirty miles beyond. The homestead land that should have been given only to those who would improve it, has become the property of the speculators, who secured it by means of half-breed script, sometimes extorted from the ignorant holders for some trifling debt, sometimes bought for \$75.00 to \$150.00 for 240 acre warrants.

And here let me digress in order to show the gentle reader one of the best devices in the spoliators' category. When about three years ago popular protest against the abuse of half-breed script became too strong for the peace of mind of the powers that be, an order was passed forbidding the placing of script by anyone except the original owners. But although a

purchaser of half-breed script, could not himself place it, no government would undertake to prevent a legal guardian doing business for his ward. Suddenly a few large real estate agents became guardian to a numerous family of half-breed minors, located for their newly-acquired wards many thousands of acres of free Dominion lands; and immediately thereupon, renounced the guardianship forever.

Now, to return to our theme, we find that the more substantial farming is done beyond the horizon that skirts the railway, and what the prospects are a comparison with the present can hardly indicate; for when branch lines bring government owned elevators within sight of the more extensive wheat areas; and when the governments awaken to a true sense of their duty, and give power to local authorities to levy a super-tax on speculators' lands and every acre will become available either for cultivation or for grazing; and it is well within the range of the possible that ten years



John Campbell, Lloydminster

hence, the lands tributary to the C.N.R. from Edmonton to Saskatchewan, will give an annual yield of one hundred million bushels of wheat. Only drastic measures by the governments concerned can bring about this result. At present the price of wild lands along the C.N.R. is \$20 to \$25 per acre on long term payments. The smaller speculators though offering at lower prices do not make the terms sufficiently enticing. Those prohibitive conditions will, as the public conscience unfolds, be removed, and we hope to see in the near future a better order of things, and that private ownership in land will within a reasonable time be made to lapse where no improvements are being made.

Only a people trodden into apathy would endure the unnecessary difficulties placed in their way by improvident legislation. In many places school districts cannot be organized because the speculator keeps the settler off the land. Farmers cannot get telephones because there are not settlers to every mile, and the railway rates are high because of insufficient traffic. An organized people is the key to the removal of those difficulties, and when that organization is accomplished, the C.N.R. belt will be found to be the most diversified and the richest in the Dominion.

The man who never makes any mistakes never makes anything. Many chips, broken instruments, cuts and bruises belong to the history of any beautiful statue. Persist in spite of everything.

Banking Laws of the World

By Peter Ryan in Toronto Sun

The Imperial Bank of Germany is a people's bank in addition to being a bank for other banks. It discounts as low as \$2.50 notes or drafts and receives deposits as low as 20 cents. The rate of discount is uniform to all its customers and is published. It is a heavy contributor to the Imperial revenues from its profits, which are as follows: The shareholders receive the first 3½ per cent. of the bank's profits on the paid-up capital. From all profits above 3½ per cent. 20 per cent. is allowed to be set aside as a reserve, which must never exceed 25 per cent. of the actual paid-up capital. The residue is divided by giving the shareholders one-fourth and the State three-fourths, but no matter how great the earnings of the bank may be, the shareholders must never receive more than 6 per cent. per annum.

No bonus or bonus stock allowed or allotted to shareholders nor allowances of any kind permitted, and all salaries and perquisites must be approved by the Imperial government.

The Imperial bank collects revenues and does the government business without charge.

In 1908 the government received from this bank alone as a share of profits, \$8,500,000. In Canada the banks keep all earnings, while charging the public at least 25 per cent. higher discount rate than obtains in the Imperial Bank of Germany. This bank pays heavy taxes on its currency, which is protected by a reserve of one-third in specie or government bills, and two-thirds in bills of exchange.

The Bank of France gives the government a loan of one hundred and eighty million francs without interest; does all government business gratis, and all earnings above five per cent. revert to the State to the extent of three quarters of such earnings. Also a tax of one-eighth of the discount rate which must not be less than \$2,000,000 and tax on circulation of notes.

The Bank of Portugal pays five per cent. of its net profits to the crown, also heavy tax on its note issue, and other imposts, and all the bank profits above seven per cent. per annum are divided equally between the State and the bank shareholders, and half of the premiums on sales of bank stock shares return to the government.

In Mexico two per cent. tax is imposed on the circulating bank of their gross capital.

In Italy, the banks of Italy, Naples and Sicily pay annual taxes on note circulation of over two million dollars. In Canada this concession is given for nothing.

Austria-Hungary places a heavy tax on the bank circulation, and the government claims all the earnings over seven per cent.

In Belgium the banks do all the government business free and pay taxes on their note issue. All charges for discount over five per cent. go to the State and the State claims all bank earnings over six per cent.

The Republic of Bolivia taxes the banks nine per cent. of the entire earnings of the banks from every source without deduction for losses or cost of operation.

The banks of Roumania return to the State all discount charges over seven per cent. and 20 per cent. of the net profits, after paying the shareholders six per cent. on the paid-up cash capital.

The Bank of Spain in return for its bank charter grants the government a permanent loan of fifty million dollars in gold on which no interest is charged. It pays ground tax, stamp duties and one-sixth the entire profits of the bank is returned to the State.

The Swiss Bank laws:

(1) By the law of 1906, the Bank of Switzerland has the sole right to issue notes on which there is a direct tax of 30 centimes per capita for 15 years, and for the next 15 years 80 centimes per capita, which would represent, if applied to Canada, a tax of over one million dollars per annum.

(2) The government, both Federal and Canton, are represented on the board of directors by the president, vice-president and a majority of the members.

(3) The bank publishes the rates of loans and discounts regularly and serves all the public alike.

(4) Profits to shareholders must not exceed four per cent. per annum. Balance to the State as follows: Two-thirds Federal, one-third to Cantons.

(5) Reserve or Rest account must not exceed 3 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

(6) Bank cannot lend on its shares, nor can anyone but a citizen own stock in the bank.

The bank does all government banking free of charge.

How does the above compare with the Canadian Banking Act, with unlimited profits? No return to the people, and eccentric rates of discount.

EXPORTERS URGE FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TERMINALS Deputation Interviewed Federal Government

The Manitoba Free Press states that John Fleming and Charles Ruttan, who with Messrs Stoddard, Horn, Metcalfe and Hargraff, formed the delegation that went east to interview Sir Richard Cartwright on the question of ownership or control of terminal grain elevators, and other matters, returned Thursday evening, February 24. Mr. Fleming had been deputed to "state the case," while other members took up individual points, said yesterday that he did not know of anything that could be added to the report already received. The deputation had been well received; they had had the opportunity of presenting their case very fully; and the members of the government present seemed to be impressed with the need of doing something to improve present conditions.

"I notice," said Mr. Fleming, "that in the despatch sent west the name of Mr. McFee, of Montreal, was not mentioned. He was one of the exporters from Montreal who came up specially to add his views to those of other members of the delegation."

Weakness of Grain Act

A. C. Ruttan coincided with Mr. Fleming that the delegation had received a very courteous reception, and ample opportunity given for outlining the phases of the question at issue. The present laxity of the act with regard to official registration and cancellation of terminal warehouse receipts was pointed out as well as the superficial character of the official supervision now in vogue. The whole case was very ably outlined by Mr. Fleming, who was followed by Messrs. Ruttan, Stoddard and D. K. Horne, who developed various features of the general complaint. James Carruthers, of Montreal, in an able summary of the situation, voiced the support of the eastern grain men present. Mr. H. W. Richardson, Kingston, also spoke laying stress on the feasibility of government ownership as a business proposition for the government, claiming that full proprietary interest could be readily assumed by the federal government, the rates considerably reduced and administration successfully carried on without any cost to the Dominion at large.

The Hon. Wm. Harty, who was present to introduce the delegation delivered an excellent summary of the arguments submitted and as a business man further emphasized the feasibility of the request for government ownership.

Both Messrs. Fleming and Ruttan expressed surprise at the statement in the despatch from Ottawa that nothing would be done this session as they could neither of them remember any speech of Sir Richard's that could be interpreted that way. Sir Richard promised full investigation of the whole subject and the earnest consideration of the government.

Pure iron is only a laboratory preparation. Cast iron, the most generally useful variety, contains about 5 per cent. of impurities, and the curious thing is that it owes its special value to the presence of these. Pure iron can be shaved with a pocket knife; impure iron can be made almost as hard as steel.

Western Cattle in Toronto

Dominion Live Stock Commissioner thinks it advisable to try the Eastern market rather than submit to conditions in Winnipeg

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, was asked by THE GUIDE to give his opinion on the advisability of shipping export cattle from the west to Toronto, where there is an open market. He replied as follows:

"The unsatisfactory marketing conditions in Winnipeg are greatly to be deplored and it would seem that the time must be at hand when Union Stock Yards and other facilities will be provided.

Marketing export cattle in Toronto is worthy of experiment. It was tried in Chicago to quite a large extent two years ago, but, for various reasons, it has not been continued, at least, to any great extent. With regard to Toronto market conditions, there has for the last year or two been keen demand for anything like good animals, so that whatever is offered will bring its market value. In comparing the prices paid there with those obtainable in Winnipeg it should be remembered that the export cattle offered in Toronto are, almost without exception, grain fed, which, on account of their superior shipping qualities, always command a higher figure than do animals of the last mentioned class to Toronto. It is also advisable to take into consideration the heavy shrinkage, which, as a rule, takes place on the long journey by rail. This shrinkage, as is pointed out in my recent report, is duly calculated on and generously allowed for by the purchasers of western cattle not only in Winnipeg, but at points of production. I am inclined to think that they forget to omit this deduction when purchasing western grain fed cattle. Even with these there would be a shrinkage of from 20 to 25 pounds per head. Then, in addition to the freight rate of 45 cents per hundred pounds, there is the cost of feeding at White River, which would be about 25 cents per head. The cost of a man in charge would have also to be added, and would vary according to the number of cattle in the shipment. It would seem a useful experiment to have a few shipments of good cattle sent on to the Toronto markets.

In regard to the cost of exporting cattle it may be roughly estimated to be about

\$29. per head to take cattle from the western range to the British market. This is made up about as follows:—

| | Per Head |
|--|----------|
| Freight, feed, etc., to Montreal.. | \$12.00 |
| Loading, yardage, attendance, Montreal..... | 1.50 |
| Ocean freight, insurance, etc..... | 7.50 |
| Feed and attendance on voyage..... | 3.00 |
| Commission, lairage, feeding, killing, etc., in England..... | 5.00 |

With regard to the price that the Englishman pays for his beef, the wholesale price in London has been about 11½ cents per pound for carcasses during the past year for what might be termed good western cattle. The shrinkage between Western Canada and the British market would bring a well-fleshed bullock down to dress about 54 per cent, of the original weight, which would amount to a carcass weighing 756 pounds from an animal weighing 1,400 pounds at the shipping point. Such a carcass at 11½ cents would be worth \$86.94, to which may be added \$10, the value of the hide and offal. Deducting from this \$29 for expenses of shipping, etc., leaves \$67.94 of a balance, which amounts to practically \$4.85 per 100 pounds for the 1,400 pound steer in the west.

The above quotation—11½ cents—is taken from weekly returns received by this branch from London. While the cost of freight and other expenses, shrinkage, etc., varies from time to time throughout the year, and according to circumstances; the figures given you fairly represent the average.

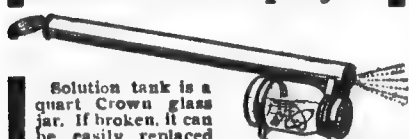
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A CANADIAN VIEW OF IT

Readers of Mr. Streeter's articles on the marketing of farm products in this paper must feel anew the importance of the subject. We shall present more of these from time to time, and the forthcoming papers will deal strongly and instructively with the manner in which the farmers' interests are subserved and sacrificed in the great grain markets of the country. This is perhaps the most important matter in dollars and cents before us farmers. The gospel of stock-raising has never been anywhere so universally accepted as to supersede the growing of grain for sale. In fact, in the great stock-raising state of Illinois it is said on good authority that three-fourths of the farmers are still grain farmers. And the tendency now seems to be away from stock raising and toward grain farming again. Such being the case, the subject of the marketing of grain is not by any means waning in significance.

Canada—and especially Western Canada—is in the same boat with us, though the Canadian inspection system is apparently vastly better than ours. A Canadian proposition for governmental control of the grain business is, therefore, interesting. A committee has been appointed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association (Let's see, have you a state grain growers' association?) to co-operate with the government at Winnipeg in drawing up a plan for the government ownership of interior elevators. A memorandum of its recommendations was presented January 5th. It is proposed that the existing elevators be purchased by the province, or that a new system be built if the present owners refuse to sell. The elevators are then to be run at cost. It is estimated that under such a system wheat can be taken in, stored and cleaned for one and three-fourths cents a bushel, oats for one cent, barley for one and a half cents, and flax for two cents. Inasmuch as Manitoba is a grain growers' country, we need not be surprised to see this scheme carried through if the farmers really desire it. The elevator men of this country should at once enter upon the work of reforming their business so as to remove from the American people the temptation to follow the Canadian example.—Farm and Fireside, Ohio.

EUREKA Glass Tank Sprayer



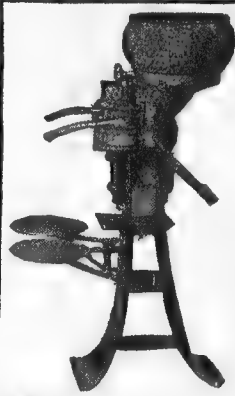
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

WANTED: GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE

Editor, GUIDE:—At the annual banquet of the Manitoba branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, a short time ago, the secretary of the association, in the course of his address, as reported in the press, stated that:

"The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its powers. By the exercise of those powers, it could, if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation and paralyze the industry of the whole Dominion. From a half-hearted 132, who comprised the total membership in 1899 (the year of its re-organization) it has grown with such strides that now, in 1910, its numbers comprise over 2,500 members."

That is an astounding declaration—a declaration that should challenge attention and compel the earnest consideration of every intelligent citizen of this country. This is supposed to be a free country with a government of the people, for the people and by the people, whose laws are based upon the principle of equal justice to all and special privileges to none. But are our laws based upon that principle? If so, how has it come about that an irresponsible association of 2,500 persons, in a population of 7,000,000, can, if it chose, create such conditions as would bring millions of people to the verge of starvation and paralyze the industrial life of the country? It cannot be denied that those powers claimed for the Manufacturers' Association have been acquired by the operation of our protective tariff, a tariff under whose system for every dollar that goes into the public treasury two or three go into the pockets of the protected interests.

Our protective tariff is a breeding ground and shelter for combines and trusts which prey upon the individual life of the people. So wealthy and powerful have these privileged interests become that they now feel safe in coming out in the open and arrogantly boasting of their power to bring millions of our people to the verge of starvation and paralyze our industrial life. Does that mean that those interests control our governments and parliaments? What other meaning can it have? Is it not time for the great silent unorganized mass of the Canadian people, these pack-mules who have borne the burden imposed by special legislation in the interests of those manufacturers and other privileged interests, for years, to awaken and take a hand in public affairs and see to it that men, irrespective of party names, are sent to parliament and legislature to represent the whole people and legislate for the common good, instead of in the interests of the favored few. The people with the ballots can control legislation if they use their franchise intelligently. They must organize if they would protect their rights and interests and secure fair play in the distribution of wealth created by their labor. All those who benefit by special legislation and privileges are thoroughly organized. The manufacturers, bankers, and other monied institutions work together and promote their common interests. Directors of banks and bank managers are also directors of manufacturing companies, and managers of manufacturing companies are directors in banks and other monetary institutions, so that the money power and capitalized wealth of the country are concentrated in the hands and under

the control of a few privileged interests which, if so disposed, or if it suits their purpose, can create such conditions as these mentioned above by the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association.

Concentrated wealth controlled by greed is always dangerous to the rights, liberty and best interests of the people. Our manufacturers collect enormous amounts annually from the people, more than what a strictly revenue tariff, or fair competition would enable them to take. Our public service utilities are greatly over-capitalized and rates are charged the people to pay large dividends on that inflated capitalization. All this concentration of wealth tends to endanger the people, when the people are the prey. The concentration of wealth has become the mightiest under-current of our national life. It determines the development of national resources; it governs the location and control of railways; it sweeps into the hands of a few the direction of industry; it curbs or liberates com-



Where Eldon Grain Growers Meet.

merce; it regulates the standard of living for the poor; it works beneath the forms of government; it warps the press; it effects the fibre of churches, colleges and homes, and it moulds the national ideals.

J. W. SCALLION.

Virden, Man.

REPLY TO MR. KNOWLES

Editor, GUIDE:—In your issue of last week there was an account of a speech said to have been made by Mr. Knowles, of the Grain Growers' Association, at Oak Lake on January 29th, in which he was reported to have said: "That a consignment of No. 2 Northern wheat that the Grain Growers' Grain Company had shipped to Glasgow to the Scotch Co-Operative Co. They paid them their contract price and five cents of a premium as well, and said that it was the best wheat they had seen in Scotland for many a year."

I would like to say for the Scottish Co-Operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., the company referred to, that the statement is devoid of a vestige of truth, and I believe never could have been made by Mr. Knowles.

1st. The Grain Growers' Grain Co.

never shipped a consignment of wheat to the S.C.W.S., Ltd., Glasgow, though we often buy wheat from them here.

2nd. That we never paid a premium of five cents (nor half a cent) over contract price.

3rd. That in Scotland they are seeing better wheat every day than the best Manitoba wheat. Australian is five cents better, and fine Russian three cents better than No. 1 Hard Manitoba.

Please give this same publicity as Mr. Knowles' alleged statement.

GEO. FISHER.

Winnipeg, Feb. 28.

GOVERNMENT OWNED AND OPERATED ELEVATORS

Editor, GUIDE:—I need not say here that there is something wrong with our present system of exporting and marketing our grain. Everyone knows that the farmers of this western country are being done out of a large percentage of the actual value of their grain by the elevator companies which are really nothing short of a combine.

You are all posted in the way this is done; through heavy dockage, light weights; the excuse that "we have no room for No. 1 today, but can give you No. 2, and the wide spread between street and track prices; to say nothing of the mixing of grain at the terminal elevators by which the combine makes millions of bushels of No. 1 wheat out of our lower graded wheat.

One of the greatest means the combine has today to rob farmers is by the manipulation of prices through false crop reports. As soon as the bulk of the grain is out of the farmers hands, and is safely stored in the stronghold of the combine which is in the early spring-time the combine gets busy preparing reports for papers to the effect that the spring is very late; there is great danger of the seeding being so late that but little wheat will be sown

there (mostly seen in his dreams in the Pullman sleeper) and shortly they decide from what he says and from what they think, but mostly from what they all hope to bring about, that in spite of the late season crops are good. There should be about so many million bushels of wheat and under ordinary conditions it should ripen in time to escape the frost.

The British miller sees that report and begins to think he has paid a little too high for that last consignment of high-priced wheat. But he winks his eye and comforts himself with the hope that the crop will be a banner one in the Canadian west yet and that he will balance up by buying cheap wheat in the fall. The first step is made toward low prices for the new crop.

Shortly the manipulating bunch on this side of the globe meet again, one half make a motion and the other half seconds it, to the effect that another crop report would be profitable. The reporter goes forth again in the same old way. The report is made up in the same old way but the figures are changed, a few more million bushels are added and the crop is sure to ripen. The British miller sees that report and now winks both eyes for he sees that he can buy wheat away down in a short time. This is step number two toward low prices for the new crop, and now its fate to a great extent is decided.

The crop comes in; is harvested, threshed and is being marketed; the farmer has to sell under present conditions in most cases. The British miller is careful to bid low and his bids set the price for our grain. If he bids too high to suit them they send it up a little too fast for him and he cuts a bit lower. The combine is shrewd and while the price is right they stock up to their fullest capacity and when the bulk of the grain is out of the farmers hands they begin to hold back their grain and make the British miller pay a bit higher. This draws out the most of what is left on the farm and now the same old manipulation is worked over again with the same results, and the big combine walks off with another big pull.

Now sir, this is the state of affairs as it is today; has been for many years and will be in the future, unless we, the farmers co-operate; stand firm and fight for our rights.

Now that we know there are many things wrong in connection with the handling of our grain, and know too, that we will have to work out the needed alterations for ourselves, how are we going to do it? How, gentlemen, are we to get fair play? How are we to prevent the wealth which we have earned from going into the till of the elevator combine?

We earn this vast amount of wealth of which they rob us, by hard work and many times by great hardship. They neither toil nor undergo hardship yet they become rich. Gentlemen, is this just? Does it seem right to you?

Now in order to better conditions, we must decide on a remedy. What shall it be? First, let us look at it from close quarters. Can we improve conditions by the erection of Farmers' elevators? I believe we can. Yet while farmers' elevators are a relief, they are an expensive remedy; they cost a lot of money yet they cannot bring about the complete alteration that is needed.

The combine must be boosted out, and even at points where farmers' elevators were built and run right, the combine will stay in competition for a long time in hopes of finally winning out. Then while at many points farmers' elevators will be a success.

At many other points they will meet with a partial or total failure. Then, too, our country is continually opening up new districts and into these new parts the combine will force its way and get possession of the situation before the settlers, who are perhaps mostly foreigners, and handicapped too by the want of capital, will be in a position to go into the elevator business. It is clearly seen that where a settlement is composed of almost every nationality it will take a long time to get them to take in the situation as it really is. And still longer to get the spirit of co-operation into them strong enough to persuade them to take steps in the matter of building elevators for fear that the undertaking may be a failure. To prove this, simply consider

the farmers' elevator question at Rouleau, Sask., at the present time.

And now, even though the farmers' elevators were a success at the greater number of points, they would only partly relieve the local situation because there are sure to be points where they will fail, and there the combine will continue to carry on its legalized robbery. We farmers should not aim at anything short of a complete and entire change. And, again, why should a few individual farmers be compelled to put up the money for elevators while the matter is of such national importance?

Grain is Canada's chief export and is rapidly increasing in quantity, and on account of this its great national importance, our Dominion government is certainly justified in owning and operating our terminal elevators.

The question calls for government action. It is of national and provincial importance, and is loudly calling for prompt attention, and we, the farmers, the producers of our nation's wealth, have a right to demand it.

There is no good reason why our governments should not take the matter up. Some may say that government undertakings of this kind shall be a failure. But why should they? In other countries the governments own the railways, and while their rates are lower than ours the roads are making good returns. In many countries many public utilities are owned and operated by the government at a profit. Why can it not be done here? Are we going to brand ourselves openly as being nationally incapable of succeeding where others do not fail?

In these western provinces the governments have taken over the telephone business which is a large undertaking, yet not nearly so important as the elevator system, and if they can operate the phones successfully, why not the elevators?

Again, some object to the government going into commercial enterprise, claiming that the government should not interfere with industry or enter into competition with private capital. Now, sir, if this elevator business was one productive of wealth such as farming, ranching or lumbering, or in fact as any of our productive, manufacturing or developing industries are, this argument might hold good, but such is not the case. We, the farmers, produce the grain; we produce the wealth, the elevator combine is simply waylaying us and robbing us in a manner simply nothing short of highway robbery legalized.

They do not produce one bushel of our grain. They do not improve it in any way. They do not increase its actual value; yet they manipulate weights, grades and dockage, street and track prices, circulate fake crop reports in such a way as to become rich, while we up to lately have toiled on in comparative silence and allowed this robbery to continue far too long. It is certainly time for us to get busy and compel our governments to act.

Another objection which is often raised against government owned elevators is that in order to make them pay the government will prohibit the use of the loading platform for the loading of grain. Now, sir, is this really a point of great importance? It seems to be on its surface, but as we look into the matter it seems to me that the longer we look the less the objection becomes.

In my opinion these elevators can be run at a rate for handling storing and insuring so much below what we are charged now that most of us would rather put our grain through the elevator than to load over the platform. Many farmers today put their grain through the elevator as a matter of choice. And many of these same farmers are members of our Grain Growers' Association.

One reason for my opinion that rates will be lowered to a great extent if government ownership is brought about is that the government will only require to charge rates that will make the system self-sustaining. Rates that will be sufficient to meet the outlay for operating for repair and renovating, for depreciation of plant and a rate of interest on the amount invested to cover, or slightly more than cover, the interest the government pays on its borrowed money. The government is not going into this undertaking as a means of increasing their revenue. I would expect them

INTERNATIONAL TRACTORS IN PLOWING CONTESTS

Not for the prizes involved, but to establish beyond question in the agricultural world the superiority of International tractors, we entered the many important plowing competitions held in America and Europe during 1909. Victory after victory for the International was the result. At the exhibition at Amiens, France; at Winnipeg, Manitoba; at Brandon, Manitoba, and at Aurora, Illinois, International tractors left the field victorious in all instances.

These demonstrations of superiority in plowing and hauling contests are duplicated every day in agricultural field work. For instance, a 20-horse power International tractor plowed 1640 acres in one season in the Province of Saskatchewan. Because of its simple, practical, correct design, the International tractor turned over the regulation number of acres every day without any mishap.

If you buy a tractor, do you not want an absolutely dependable tractor that will plow the maximum number of acres day in and day out on a minimum fuel consumption?

The practicability of International tractors cannot be questioned. The engine, the source of the power, is not an untried engine. It's the I H C engine which has been on the market for years, tested under



every conceivable condition and never found wanting. The mounting is the best that brains and money can devise, and the principle of power transmission from the engine to the main drive wheels is the principle used so successfully for years on the big, powerful steam tractors. You see there isn't an experimental feature about International tractors.

International tractors are bringing about a revolution in the methods of tilling. They are bringing a day of greater possibilities for the farmer—increased profits and freedom from slow, hard, tedious work. These tractors are equally serviceable for hauling purposes and delivering power from the belt.

Besides International tractors, the I H C line includes general purpose gasoline engines from 1 to 25-horse power, vertical and horizontal, portable and stationary, adapted for all farm work.

It will be of considerable advantage to you to call on our local agent for catalogues and full information.

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to derive a small revenue in proportion to the amount of business done. The capital now invested in elevators and the conducting of the grain trade is there to make big dividends.

The government can secure money at about 4½ per cent. and I believe they will only charge rates sufficient to meet the outlays before mentioned and slightly more than cover this interest while no capitalist will be at all satisfied with such low return.

Capital today can be invested in too many lines of business where profits are large to be allowed by its possessor to be in a line of business where the clear profits are not away far in advance of a 4 or 5 per cent. rate.

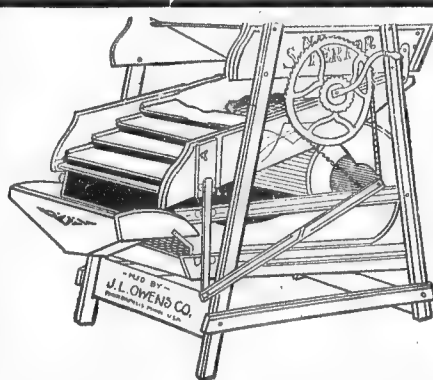
I believe, too, that even at these reduced rates the government will find the system so completely self-sustaining that they will not think of prohibiting the use of the platform, and, again, at these low rates few will go past the elevator to use the platform.

Now look at the question from a patriotic point. Would it not be better to turn what profits there will be at these low rates into the revenue of our provinces to be expended on greatly needed public works such as the building of new elevators and the improving of our public roads than to let the vast amount now made continue to flow into the treasury of the oppressive combine, many of the monied heads of which are not our citizens and simply keep agents here as it were to gather their pillage to be spent in other countries?

Now another point in the elevator question which should be considered is that we should have storage elevators throughout the country in order to be able to ship on any route at any time without paying freight both ways. But as this is a somewhat separate subject from the one I was asked to take up, I will not follow it.

Now, are we going to allow the present conditions to remain in existence? No! Are we going to be satisfied by improving conditions by the erection of farmers' elevators? I think not. I am satisfied that should not be our ambition.

Let us co-operate all we can, but at the same time let us, as farmers, as the producers of our nation's wealth and the strength of our nation, stand up firmly for the entire abolishment of this tre-



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mendous elevator combine with its many means of robbing us and we will surely win. We are the people and when the government sees that we make the demand in a solid mass with no compromise to be taken into consideration, then they shall be compelled to comply with our request and justice shall take the place of robbery.

Now this is not a hard task if we all do our part. All that is needed is complete organization and then a determination to stick to the right. It is everyone's duty to do what he can to better the conditions for his class. It is our duty to place the future in better condition than the present is. We would not be true to the principles which are most dear to all English speaking people if we did not try to do our best.

If this system of government owned and operated elevators is right (and I am sure it is) we would be guilty of a great wrong to ourselves and the future farmers of this country if we do not stand shoulder to shoulder and fight for this system until we win and place our grain trade on a proper and permanent footing and have the present grasping system banished for all time.

I will summarize what I think are the advantages of government owned elevators. First, correct weights. Second, no excessive dockage. Third, a better system of grading. Fourth, lower rates. Fifth, no fake crop reports. Sixth, we will not be compelled to take No. 3 for No. 1 wheat because "there is no room for No. 1." Seventh, no such spread between street and track prices. Eighth, we will not be compelled to put our grain into the hands of a robbing combine in order to not lose our cars. Ninth, we will be able to get an advance on our storage tickets, thus relieving to a great extent the scarcity of funds to carry farmers over until they can sell their grain.

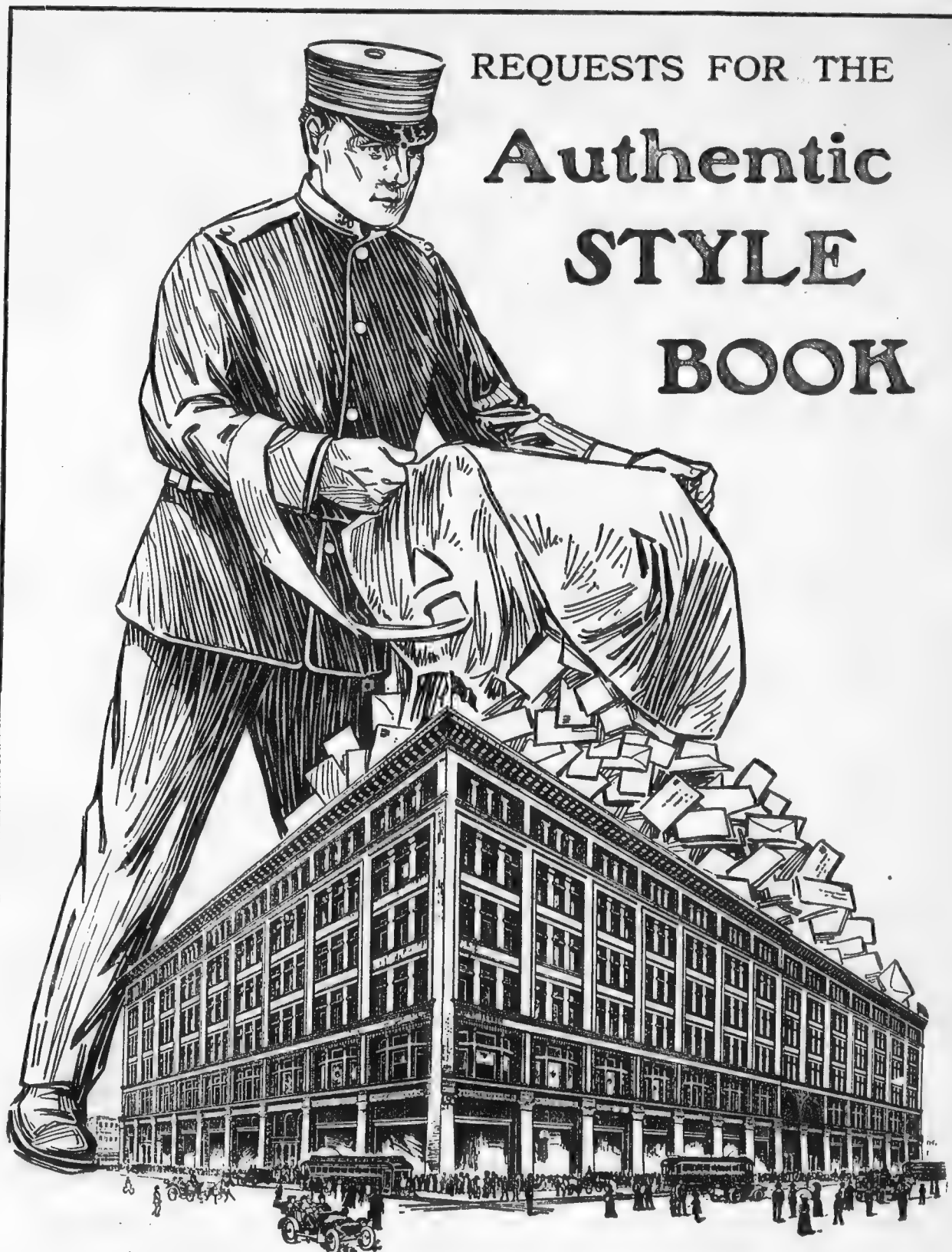
The present looseness of money cannot always be depended upon. Consider conditions two years ago. The present looseness of money may be to a certain extent a scheme on the part of the combine to lead farmers to think that scarcity of funds to carry them until they dispose of their grain is a thing of the past and thus lead them into the foolishness of abandoning the agitation for government owned elevators.

The combine is certainly making a struggle to hold the situation against us. Therefore let us be on the watch and work while we watch. There never was a better chance to fight the combine than just now, and there never was a better time to compel our governments to listen to our claims; nor a better time to compel them to comply with our demands. Farmers, work and do not let the golden chance go by.

Now, gentlemen, there is one more point which is raised in objection to government owned elevators which I very much regret has to be dealt with. That is the practice of graft, the party pulling, and the wholesale boodling which is carried on throughout our government departments. This curse is not confined to our Dominion government, nor yet to the governments of our western provinces, but is in all our governments, both provincial and Dominion. We need not try to deny this state of affairs. It does exist. And it is a great barrier to the successful operation of government owned elevators. But, gentlemen, would it be right to forsake a principle of right because of a barrier of wrong? No! Never!

This curse, this demoralizing corruption of our departments has to be driven from our land and there could be no better way to get at this unprincipled practice than through this same elevator system, for there the farmer, the man who can rule if he only will, will come more directly in contact with this corruption, and then he will see more clearly how hideous it is and determine to do all in his power to drive it from our land. The farmers are the people to accomplish this task. Their occupation, the grandest and most noble of all callings, makes them free from the allurements of this corruption than any other class of people.

So now, farmers, do not forsake a principle of right because of a barrier of wrong. Stand firm for your right and you shall win. Stand just as firm for the honor of the land in which you live, the land you call your own, a land which yields a return for your labors



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The first appearance of our beautiful new **Spring and Summer Catalogue** is bringing an avalanche of requests upon us. Had it appeared earlier it would not have been authoritative with regard to styles. It will show you the approved wearing apparel for 1910, as well as all the new novelties just brought back from Europe by our army of buyers. Your address on a post-card will bring it to you free of charge.

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such as few, if any, other lands do, and we will have the most prosperous country in the world and a land, a home of which we can speak with pride, and a nation to be looked upon by the nations of the world as a nation where right reigns and where justice, honor, and purity are held dear.

REUBEN R. SEGART.

Rouleau, Sask.

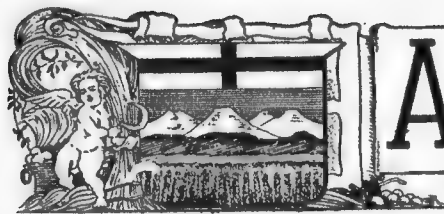


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ALBERTA SECTION

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

Information for Unions

The following information has been sent to all local union by the general secretary under the title of "Circular No. 2 of 1910," and dated March 11, 1910:

The work of the U.F.A. is increasing rapidly and there is every prospect of the number of unions nearly doubling itself before the end of the year. It is necessary, however, that every member shall put his shoulder to the wheel and push for all he is worth. At the present time there is a constant demand for organizers and I can safely say that at the present time I have on hand nearly 50 requests for someone to be sent into the different districts at once. A little thought will show how impossible this is, first on account of the expense and then because in a great many cases only the names of the districts are given and it is hard to get into touch with the right parties. To assist in the organization work, I would ask every member of the U.F.A. to see to it that within a short time he brings in one new member who will pay his dollar; then let the local secretaries report at once, giving the names of the members and sending along a money order in payment of the dues. This will give the fund whereby we can send out some organizers and show what we are doing. Remember that 20,000 members will mean \$10,000 to the central association, and then we can get some work done. To enable new unions to be organized quickly and yet efficiently, I would ask any member who knows that other persons are interested to send me the names and addresses of these parties. I will immediately get into touch with them, sending along information relating to the U.F.A., so that when the time comes to organize in that district, we have some interested parties to start with. This will assist materially and will also save time. Let every member be a booster for 1910 and show what we can do before the end of the year.

Our Official Organ

According to reports received, a large number of members are now subscribing for THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, but it is our aim to have it reach every farmer in the province, and for this reason the following proposition has been made and is herewith submitted to you. I would ask every secretary of the local unions, and, for that matter, every member, to let me have full lists of names and addresses of not only the members, but also of farmers in the district so that a sample copy of THE GUIDE can be sent them. With this sample copy a proposition for a short term subscription will be made which I am sure a large number of farmers will take advantage of. In fact, the proposition is such a good one that when it was mentioned at the Prince Albert convention over 200 subscriptions were taken in one day, but it will be unfair for me to state it here as the offer will be open for a short time only. For this reason there is need for haste, and I would ask every person to let me have these lists at once. It is only right that the members should subscribe to THE GUIDE as then they will be able to see what the other unions and the other provinces are doing. The Alberta section has been considerably increased and special articles will appear all this year dealing with conditions in Alberta. It is impossible to reach all the members through these circular letters, but if every member is a subscriber to THE GUIDE, then he will each week get his full budget of U.F.A. news. Your assistance is requested in this matter, and for the reasons mentioned above you are also requested to act quickly.

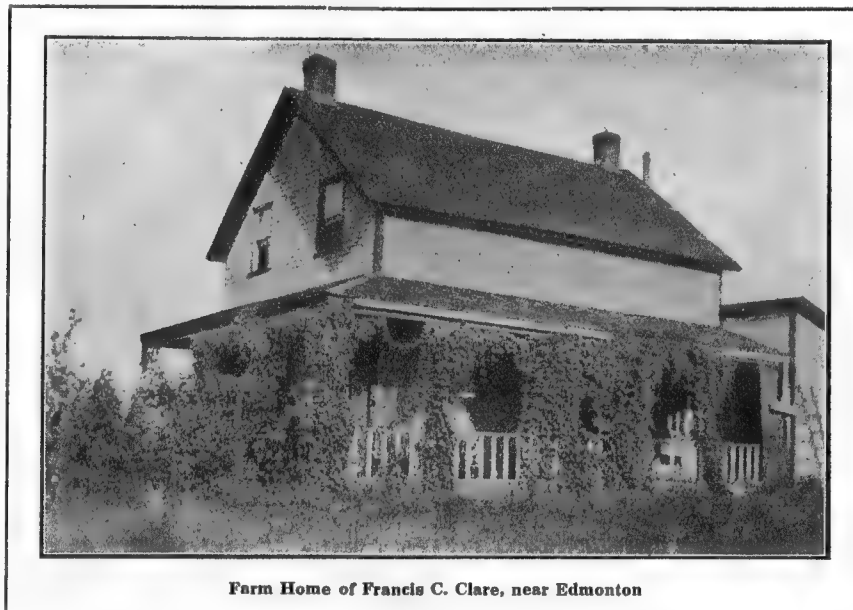
The Elevator Question

The principle of a system of provincial government owned internal elevators has for some time been advocated by our association, and having now had the

promise of our provincial government that they will carry into effect any scheme for that purpose which we may present to them, provided such scheme is sufficiently worked out in detail to prove that it can be made practical and workable. Therefore, in accordance with the decision of the Edmonton convention a committee has been appointed for the purpose of drafting such a plan in full detail, the committee consisting of President Jas. Bower, Red Deer; Director L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee; and Director J. Quinsey, Barons. This committee now wishes to draw the attention of every member to this important matter and request that any union or individual member who has made a study of this matter should communicate either with the members of this committee or the secretary and make such suggestions as appear to be practical and having in view the adaptability of a line of government elevators of sufficient capacity to fill the requirements of the trade they would be required to do, both to the east and west, together with estimates as to the capacity, cost and how best to finance the undertaking, how to endure patronage, how to provide

who have sustained other losses because of defective crossings, and whose claims for such loss have not been paid for by the railways, and as a special committee for the same purpose has been appointed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, all those having unpaid claims for such losses against any railway are requested to send a statement of such to the secretary, with a full and detailed account of how, when and where the accident occurred, but only such as can prove where their animals were killed, how far from the road crossing, the condition of the railway fences in the vicinity, the condition of the cattle guards, and such information generally as has a bearing on the case, and are prepared to substantiate this information by affidavit, if necessary, are requested to forward the information.

It is not expected that this committee will be in a position to obtain damages for any losses sustained, and they are not working with that end in view, but the idea is to secure definite information as to the circumstances and conditions under which these accidents occur in general, and make possible of amendments to the existing laws which will at least protect the farmer from future losses of this character.



Farm Home of Francis C. Clare, near Edmonton

for a continuous flow through the elevators so as not to cause a blockage of the system at any given point, how they should be operated and controlled and by whom, how street grain can be properly classified, stored and disposed of at such times as street buyers are not on hand or are not willing to buy at fair prices, and generally how best to protect the interests of the producers, both large and small, with a due regard to the practical working out of the scheme.

The committee find it a very difficult task to even outline a practical scheme, and for that reason they urge that you give them the benefit and assistance of any idea or suggestion you may have in the premises. To say that we want or must have a system of government owned or controlled elevators is an easy thing. To devise a satisfactory and practicable scheme for such a system is another and far more difficult undertaking. It is apparent, therefore, that the combined wisdom of all whose interests are in any wise affected must be had in perfecting such a scheme and it is for the purpose of obtaining this that we urge upon you to give us any suggestion that may be helpful in the matter.

J. Bower, L. H. Jelliff, J. Quinsey, committee.

Losses on Track

The Transportation Committee having decided to closely investigate cases of losses sustained by farmers who have had cattle or horses killed on the track, or

Hail Insurance

The votes on the hail insurance question are commencing to come to hand, but they are varied and from the present outlook it will mean the elimination of some of the plans and a resubmission of the balance to secure the views of the majority of the members. For your information I give herewith the resolution which was adopted by almost a unanimous vote at the Saskatchewan convention. It is possible that this may suit your views better than any of the resolutions now before you, and if so you might kindly advise me:

"Whereas the hail insurance companies now operating in Saskatchewan are not doing a business acceptable to the farmers of the province,

"Therefore be it resolved, that a provincial hail insurance system be established, the revenue for the said system to be raised by a tax not exceeding two cents per acre, all land to be subject to said assessment, provided that any resident ratepayer be allowed to register out one section or less out of the assessment and participation of the benefits."

The Labor Problem

I had hoped to have all the details of the proposed Labor Bureau worked out and submitted to you before this, but unfortunately have not been able to do so. I hope to have everything complete at an early date when application blanks will be forwarded to all the unions.

Consolidated Schools

At the request of Edmonton union, I beg to submit herewith the following resolution for your consideration and discussion:

"Whereas the government of Alberta purpose experimenting with a consolidated school, and whereas in the opinion of this meeting the consolidation of schools has passed the experimental stages, having been proved practical and most desirable in other parts of Canada and the United States, we, the members of the Edmonton local union of the U.F.A. would respectfully urge the provincial government to enact the necessary grants to erect and carry on a consolidated school and that a copy of this be sent to the secretary of the U.F.A. for submission to the several unions."

From Lakeford Union

I have been requested by Lakeford union to present the following resolution to you for consideration:

"That all U.F.A. local unions club together to erect a large capacity, first class flour mill, limited liability, in some suitable locality in Alberta, for general use. To be owned and operated by U.F.A. members only."

From Valley District Union

The following amendment to the hail insurance resolutions as contained in the last circular has been forwarded by Valley District Union, with a request that same be submitted to you:

"Resolved, that this union is in favor of the government of Alberta assessing all taxable lands in the province at such rate as shall be sufficient to pay compensation for damage to growing crops done by hail at the maximum rate of \$8 per acre, and that all grain shall be insured by the government. Assessment and inspection to be made by some local official."

Reports of Meetings

Having charge of the Alberta section of THE GUIDE, I wish to make it as interesting as possible and would ask all members and secretaries to let me have a full report of their meetings and of other matters of interest directly after they occur. Some secretaries are sending me their reports about a month after the meeting is held, but this makes the news look old. Others have been sending their reports direct to THE GUIDE, but the trouble with this is that before the report can be printed it has to be sent back to me for consideration, so it will be easier for everyone to send the reports direct to me and therefore save considerable time.

Life Membership

Do not forget that the life membership fund is established. Send along your subscriptions and therefore get in on the ground floor. Any information in regard to the life membership or any other

information that you may require to make your union and U.F.A. a success will be cheerfully given, and if we haven't got it we will skirmish around till it is found.

Soliciting your co-operation and assistance for the year's work.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM,
Secretary.

TRENVILLE UNION

The members of Trevville Union are active and intend to do good work in their district during the coming year. In sending in a report of the last meeting and a request for supplies, the secretary asks for information dealing with his work for the benefit of the members.

Trenville Union is also desirous of seeing the Hail Insurance Ordinance so amended that it would embrace losses through frost or heavy snow before harvest time. The fact is also brought out that instances have been heard of where a man has been hailed out during the growing season and has received his insurance on the loss, yet although at the time of the storm it looked as though the crop was ruined, yet at harvest time a good feed crop has been taken off the land. It is thought that arrangements should be made in such a manner that no man should receive his insurance till the time came for harvesting the crop, which should then be appraised and the damage caused by the hail then settled for.

PENHOLD UNION

The regular meeting of Penhold Union was held in the school-house on Saturday, February 19, with President Parcells in the chair. The secretary was instructed to procure quotations on formalin and order same and all members wishing to take advantage of this must have their orders in before March 5. The resolutions on hail insurance brought up at the annual convention were then discussed and on motion of Messrs. Carswell and Farrer, plan No. 8, that the matter be left to the executive to appoint a committee and investigate the whole matter, was adopted. The following resolution was also passed on motion of Messrs. Pye and Woods, "That in the opinion of this meeting one of the reasons for the enhanced cost of hail insurance in the past year has been the fact that hail inspectors have greatly over-estimated the damage done and that more care should be exercised in the appointment of hail inspectors. The delegates who attended the convention at Edmonton were then called upon to give their report and responded nobly. Messrs. Pye, Farrer, Woods and Parcells, while taking up different lines of thought, agreed in eulogising the convention for the enthusiasm, common sense, and business capacity which characterized the meetings as a whole, also by the quality of the leader chosen and by the reception accorded the convention by the government, board of trade, city of Edmonton, etc. Mr. E. Carswell followed with a brief report of the work done by the new board of directors.

The proposed agreement in connection with the government pork packing plant sent out by the department of agriculture was discussed and the co-operation of Penhold Union assured the live stock commissioner whenever he should visit the district. The meeting then adjourned to Saturday, March 19.

GALAHAD UNION

At the last meeting of the Galahad Union, it was decided to vote in favor of Resolution No. 7 of the Hail Insurance schemes, that proposed by Melville Union, and consisting of a proposed blanket tax on all lands. The members of Galahad Union are also desirous for steps to be taken to secure the issuing of charters to the unions. This union is rapidly growing and now has a membership of forty.

LAKEFORD UNION

At the last regular meeting of the Lakeford Union the secretary was instructed to write the general secretary and secure a supply of the official minutes and constitutions.

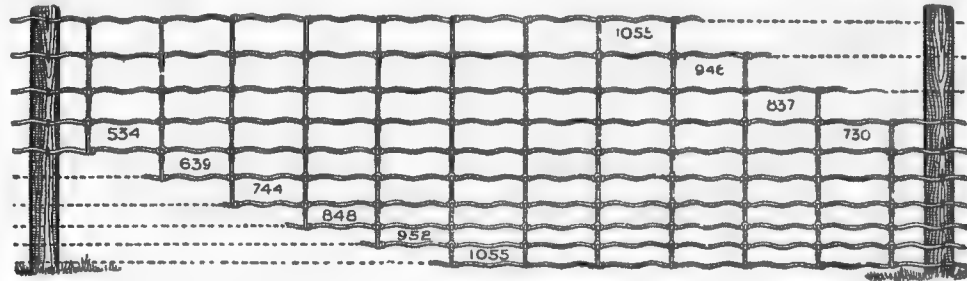
LOWDEN LAKE UNION

A union of the U.F.A. has been organized at Lowden Lake by Mr. T. H. Adair, president of the Stettler union, and it has started out with a membership roll of seventeen. The secretary elected is J. H. Bradley, of Lowden Lake.

FROST FENCES MADE FROM FROST WIRE

We are the only fence makers in Canada who make and galvanize wire exclusively for fence purposes. Nearly every wire fence is galvanized too thinly to fight off the results of the weather extremities.

Two thirds of the life of a wire fence depends upon the galvanizing, yet because zinc costs four times more than the steel wire much wire is wiped almost clean of this galvanizing, and besides this nearly all wire is merely coated with zinc. This coating will peel off years before the Frost Fence even begins to show signs of wear. There is no wire like the Frost Wire. Don't be deceived in buying coiled wire. See that it has the "Frost" tag on it.



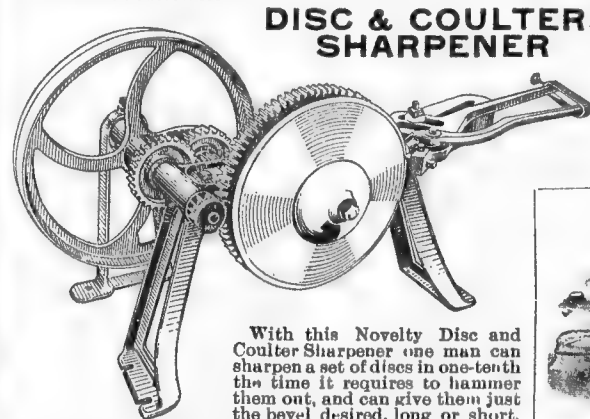
There is no fence like the Frost Fence. You simply cannot find any other fence which will retain its shape like the Frost. Lots of other fences have a Tension, Curve or kink as an excuse for give and take, but the number of these "Gives" and "Takes" is limited. They cannot keep it up. It isn't in the wire or the method to do so. We have the best looms in Canada for making our woven fence as well as the most skilled operators. The lateral wires have more allowance for contraction and expansion from heat and cold than any other fence made. We do not kink the running wires where the stays cross them as in all other woven fences. This weakens the wires, which is positive proof. No high grade wire will allow you to bend or kink it twice. It will break. Our wires are free from this sharp kink. The lock, which is wrapped all the way round both the stays and the running wires, prevents them from moving. The manner of adjusting the lock is such that no bag or warp is left in the fence. It stands perfectly straight. All the running wires are the same length, thus the whole strain of the fence is not put upon two or three wires, but each wire has the same strain upon it.

We also have a great many styles of field-built fences, which are in a class by themselves, as well as galvanized gates, which we sell at the price of painted ones, although they are worth more. Write us for Free Booklet.

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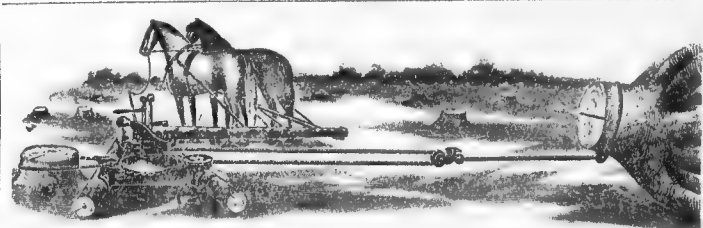


DISC & COULTTER SHARPENER

With this Novelty Disc and Coultter Sharpener one man can sharpen a set of discs in one-tenth the time it requires to hammer them out, and can give them just the bevel desired, long or short, no risk of spoiling the discs. It will also sharpen any size Plow Coultter without removing the hub and without drawing the temper or warping the coultter. If the coultter or disc is warped or sprung, putting it into this machine will straighten and true it. The machine is strongly built and made on correct principles, and guaranteed. The tool is sharp on both edges, and can be reversed when dull.

When worn out any blacksmith can make a new one. Adapted for hand or power, having a 2½ x 21 inch pulley with handle attached. Every farmer should have one.

Price - - - - \$10.00



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Stump Pullers

No. 2 for either one or two horses; will pull 12 in. stump. Price \$29.50. No. 4 for one or two horses will pull 36 in. stump. Price \$49.00.

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Mail Order House
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BARRHILL UNION.

This union is another that is forging to the front and is steadily gaining members and a large membership roll is anticipated before the end of the year. Arrangements are being made to have Mr. Quinsey visit this union at an early date, and explain the work of the association. It is also the intention of the union to ask the central association to bring pressure to bear on the proper authorities to have certain roads fixed, and to ask for assistance in drilling wells, as no attention has been paid to petitions sent in by the farmers of the district.

MOUNT ZION UNION

At the annual meeting of the Mount Zion Union held recently the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, T. A. McMahon; Vice-President, O. J. Elgaen; Secretary-Treasurer, D. J. McMahon.

Twelve new members were enrolled and prospects are bright for more at an early date. The president, who was the delegate to the annual convention, gave a very good report of the work done, which was enthusiastically adopted. A large supply of formaldehyde and gopher poison has been ordered and it is expected that a beef ring will be formed in a short time. At the close of each business meeting a short program of music, etc., is given and this is proving very entertaining and instructive.

ROSEVIEW UNION

The regular meeting of Rose View Union

held on February 19, was well attended and the members present displayed great interest in the subjects presented for discussion.

It was decided that the executive committee of the union draft what they consider the best plan to solve the hail insurance controversy to be sent along with the resolution voted for, and the whole to be presented at the next meeting for approval.

A resolution was passed demanding that in future all railways be built and owned by the government and that no land grant nor subsidy be given to Mackenzie and Mann to build the Hudsons Bay road. Other unions are asked to endorse the same policy.

It was decided that the secretary should write the local improvement councillors asking them to have gopher poison on hand for the owners of property in this district not later than March 15.

The secretary was instructed to write J. Stauffer, M.P.P. for information regarding the telephone line to Carbon, and to know why the line did not get to Carbon in June last as promised.

KAVANAGH UNION

The members of Kavanagh Union are unanimous in requesting that a petition be prepared asking that Kavanagh be made a flag station, and that a loading platform be erected there for the convenience of the farmers of the district, as at present all grain has to be hauled a long distance to other points.

Wear Wood-Soled Boots

AND KEEP YOUR FEET DRY

In the spring when the snow melts your feet will be always snug and dry by wearing a pair of our famous 2-buckle grained leather "LUMBER-SOLES." Ideal for Farmers, etc. Cosily lined. Send for sample pair or two at once.

Men's or Women's 3s. or 12s. \$1.25
Men's Best Quality \$1.50
Children's Extra Quality Lacing Style \$1.25



These celebrated wood-soled boots are the warmest and driest footwear you can put on. Thousands of testimonials. Also imported direct from the Old Country Men's Scotch

HAND-KNITTED SOX
3 pairs in parcel \$1.00; 6 pairs \$1.95
Orders sent by return. From

The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.
134½ Princess Street, Winnipeg
Send for Eye-opener Catalogue

YOUR EVENINGS

should be made profitable. Why not study Short-hand? The Boyd Syllabic System is learned in 30 Days; has no dots, dashes, shading or positions. The coming Short-hand. Over ten thousand writers in Canada. Handsome Self-Instructor mailed free on receipt of only \$3.00. If others can write 135 words per minute in 30 Days why not you?—Boyd's Short-hand School, 181 Yonge Street, Toronto.

When writing to Advertisers, mention The Guide

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE

are making poultry pay by The **PEERLESS** Way

You Can Do as Well
as any of them
We'll Help You



Let us ship you this and trust you for it. We pay freight and give you a 10-year guarantee

Hatches Best Everywhere

Stansleigh, Alta.

I bought 200 eggs in the store at Lloydminster and then put them in a lumber wagon and took a five day journey to my homestead. Then put Incubator under canvas tent where the temperature ranged from 50 degrees at night up to 95 when the sun was shining in the day time, and after all this I hatched 114 good, healthy chicks that are doing well. I think your Peerless Incubator about as near perfection as is possible to get.

Yours truly,
B. H. TWEDDLE.

With reference to the Peerless Hot Water Incubator, I may say that I am pleased with it and the results secured in connection with the work at our Provincial Poultry Plant here. There are a large number of them in use in and around Edmonton, and I have heard exceptionally good reports of their hatching results. Your Incubator will certainly do good work with good eggs and proper management.

Yours truly,
A. W. FOLEY,
Poultry Supt., Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

Cheadle, Alta.

My Incubator has proved a wonderful success. I had sold enough of my June hatch already to meet my payment and have a nice lot of poultry left. I am thinking of purchasing another Incubator—I have met with grand success this summer and I know that I have the Best Incubator in this settlement. There are no less than four different machines in my neighborhood—some of them larger ones than mine—but I have raised more chickens than anyone around here. Out of 143 fertile eggs it hatched 130 chickens. I know different persons who intend buying your Peerless Incubator since they have seen my success—probably they have placed their orders by this time.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) MRS. FRANK TIFFIN.

Sandy Point, N.S.

I started the machine with 100 eggs. At the end of ten days I tested out twenty-eight and opening the shells I found every one infertile. This left 72 in the Incubator; of these 61 came out fine healthy chickens, and the balance added in the shell or were too weak to get out.

E. HIRST.

Brigton, Ont.

From my second hatch with the 120 Peerless Incubator I got 96 strong chicks. I am more than pleased with the machine.

MRS. TINSEN.

**Valuable Facts and Figures
About Poultry- FREE
For-Profit**
If You Write for it.

We carry ample stocks in our big distributing Warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, for the convenience of our Western friends. Address all letters to Head Office at Pembroke, Ontario. They will receive prompt attention.

LEE Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
110 Pembroke Road

PEMBROKE ONTARIO
CANADA

More than ten thousand users of Peerless Incubators in Canada alone—and every one of them satisfied. Satisfied that the Peerless is the machine for practical hatching. Satisfied that poultry-profit is easiest made The Peerless Way. Fully satisfied that the Peerless people not only make good with their hatching and brooding outfits, but actually do give the most valuable kind of help to their customers—help in rearing the chicks after they are hatched; help in feeding them right; help in bringing them quickest to market size or to egg-production; and help in finding a cash buyer who pays highest prices for Peerless poultry-products.

About The Only Business That Isn't Overdone

Poultry-raising, The Peerless Way, is one business there is plenty of room in—plenty. It pays better for the money and work it takes to run it than anything else you can do on a farm. It can be made to pay in any part of Canada, on a small scale or a big one. (One Peerless customer will sell 200,000 fowl this year—twenty-five CAR-LOADS!)

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NOW**

Lads and lasses of twelve are getting good money out of it. It is the one business, and The Peerless Way the one way, that calls for very little capital and no expert knowledge. You certainly ought to learn all about it quick. Ask us to tell you all the facts—they probably will make you open your eyes to the real profit in poultry.

Your Credit Is Good With Us—Use It Now!

You need not let your means limit your ambition. You, or any other honest person, can have a Peerless Outfit on credit; terms that make it so easy to start poultry-raising you never feel the outlay at all. And, when you do start, you are entitled FREE to the advice and help of our Board of Experts—men who developed The Poultry Yards of Canada,

**START
NOW**

Limited, the largest poultry-farm in Canada and one of the most successful in the world. These men will help you over the rough spots; will tell you in detail just what to do and what not to do in order to make a go of poultry-raising for profit. Their knowledge and experience is at your command free of all cost to you. This alone is worth dollars.

We Prepay The Freight To Save You Bother

You need not even pay the freight on the Outfit—we pay that for you, just to save you bother. We do more than that—we will agree to find you a spot-cash buyer who will pay the highest market prices for any poultry or eggs you want to sell. You needn't worry, you see, over finding a market. So, no matter

**START
NOW**

how far away from a town you live, you are sure of a good customer for all you raise. Sit down NOW and ask for the full details of this rare offer. Use a post-card if you haven't a stamp handy. Don't wait any longer. You run no risk at all, first or last, and the profit is waiting for you. Write for the book. Address:



WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—Shorthorn dairy cows at \$50 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$35 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18c

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred B. R. Cockerels at \$2.50 each. Also Bull Orpington hens at \$1.00 each to clean out stock, as I am going exclusively into Barred Rocks. Wesley North, Franklin, Man. 20c

FARM FOR SALE—480 ACRES, 220 UNDER Cultivation; abundance good water; good for grain and stock; telephone. \$1,000 down, balance to suit at 7 per cent. Address, Box 10, Birtle, Man. 20c

WANTED.—GENERAL BLACKSMITH, GOOD point, no opposition. Good chance for side lines. Shop ready for occupation. Chas. Dobson Berton, Man. 30c

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS, PURE- bred, \$4.00 each, during March only.—Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man. 30c

FOR SALE, TWO REGISTERED CANADIAN bred Stallions cheap; Nov. 8953 and 8952. Apply, John R. Waddell, Springfield, Man. 30c

SEED OATS FROM GARTON SEED, 75c.; Seed Barley, 50c.; bags extra on rails Duck Lake. Snider's Best Early Potatoes, 15c. lb. F. S. Mathews, Silver Grove, Sask. 30c

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME LINED Buffalo Robe in perfect condition; one lined Wolf Robe; one Gentleman's Coon Skin Coat, size 42, in excellent state of repair; and one pair of Coon Skin Gauntlets, faced with buckskin. Full particulars of these articles with the sacrifice price at which they are offered, may be procured by addressing the Grain Growers' Guide. 31-c

WANTED FARMERS TO PLANT SHELTER- belts of Norway Maple (Acer platanoides) at the nominal cost of the seed, 2 lbs. \$1.00, carriage paid. Cash with order. Edye-de-Hurst & Son, forest tree growers and collectors, tree seed merchants & importers, Dryden, N. W. Ont. 31-c

WANTED TO PLACE 250,000 NORTHERN forest grown trees and a large consignment of English grown farm vegetable and flower seeds on Western farms. For price lists address "Edye-de-Hurst & Son, Dryden, Ont." (6 hours Winnipeg) forest tree growers etc., Agents for Sutton & Sons, England, for N. W. Ont., Man., Sask. and Alta. 31-c

FOR SALE OR RENT—160 ACRES 90 CULTI- vated, all fenced, good buildings, easy terms, For particulars apply Box 88, Foxwarren, Man. 31-c

FOR SALE—SEED OATS, REGENERATED Abundance; yield 1909, 95 bus. per acre; scored 92 points at seed fairs. Free from weed seeds and wild oats. For month of March, 75c per bushel. Wm. Wellwood, Carlyle, Sask. 31-c

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE (KONO- GRAPH) for \$25.00, including acetylene light outfit. J. E. Marples, Hartney, Man. 31-c

PUBLIC TENDER: THE "MOUNTAIN VIEW" branch of Grain Growers invite tenders for one car of Binder Twine, Manila, and standard quality. Write Secretary, Wiggins P.O., Sask. 31-c

RED FIFE WHEAT, RAISED FROM ONE kernel which produced 1,400. Potatoes, six superior varieties to choose from. T. Rowan, MacGregor, Man. 30c

JAMES IRVINE & CO. Real Estate, Loans, Valuations. 413A McIntyre Block. Phone 3098.

LAND FOR SALE—NEARLY ALL PARTS OF Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, on small cash payments or crop payments; also several large tracks of 5,000 to 30,000 acres.

FOURTEEN IMPROVED FARMS IN MANITO- ba, to rent for cash or share crop, with option to buy.

SEE US FOR BARGAINS IN CITY PROPERTY. WE HAVE ALL KINDS OF EXCHANGES TO offer. 32c

PURE BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS. Also eggs. J. B. Davis, Lockwood, Sask. 32c

FOR SALE 300 BUSHELS WESTERN RYE grass seed, 4 1/2 cents per lb., sacks included. Also Imported Shire Stallion, Nately Waggoner. Age 8 years, sure foal getter. Apply to Israel Blakely, Sintuluta P.O., Sask. 32c

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 8 cents per lb., bags free. H. P. Springall, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—480 ACRES NEAR Winnipeg. All fenced, good buildings, apply 40 W. Rindlay, 216 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.



She Had a Better Plan

It was the dreamy hour after the Christmas dinner, and the girls were talking in the hushed tones appropriate to the occasion.

"I've just heard of a new charm to tell whether anyone loves you, and, if so, who it is," whispered Elsie.

"What is it?" queried Sophie, absently fingering her new diamond ring.

"Well, you take four or five chestnuts, name each of them after some man you know, and then put them on the stove, and the first one that pops is the one that loves you."

"H'm," said Sophie, "I know a better way than that."

"Do you?"

"Yes, indeed. By my plan you take one particular man, place him on the sofa in the parlor, sit close to him with the light a little low, and look into his eyes. And then, if he doesn't pop you'll know it's time to change the man on the sofa."

Of What She Died

An old German woman became ill and was taken by her husband to a hospital for treatment. The first day she was there, when her husband called to inquire about her, the doctor said she was improving. On the second day he was told again of "great improvement." On the third and fourth days the assurance was again "a steady improvement." This was very encouraging to the old German, but when he called on the fifth day he was told that his wife was dead. In his grief he sought his favorite friend.

"Vat's the matter?" asked the sympathetic friend.

"Ach! My wife iss dead," replied the German.

"So? Vat did she die of?" asked the friend.

"Improvements," replied the husband.

"Did you ever think what you would do if you had the Duke of Westminster's

income?" Village Pastor—"No, but I have sometimes wondered what he would do if he had mine."

Quite Sufficient

A child-loving man was on his way to Denver to transact some important business. During the afternoon he noticed, in the opposite section of the Pullman, a sweet-faced, tired-looking woman travelling with four small children. Feeling sorry for the mother, he soon made friends with the little ones.

Early the next morning he heard their eager questions behind the curtains of the berths, and the patient "Yes, dear," of the mother as she tried to dress them; and, looking out, he saw a small white foot protruding beyond the opposite curtain. Reaching across the aisle he took hold of the large toe and began to recite:

"This little pig went to market,
This little pig stayed at home;
This little pig had a piece of roast beef,

This little pig had none;
This little pig cried 'wee-wee' all the way home."

"How is that?" inquired the eager man. Then the foot was suddenly withdrawn, and a cold, quiet voice said: "I should think it was quite sufficient."

"Kind sir, pray give me a shilling for my six hungry children." "Awfully sorry, but I'm not buying hungry children just now; fact is, I've got nine of my own at home already."

Mistress—"I'm sorry for you, John, but if your wife has got such a dreadful temper why did you marry her?" Coachman—(the fourth husband)—"Well, mum I had three good characters with her."

Madge—"Is a veil becoming to me when I go out sleighing?"

Marjorie—"Yes, dear; provided it is heavy enough."

QUESTION DRAWER

TO GET POST-OFFICE

E.J.R., Sask.—What course should be pursued when a new post-office is required? What form does the petition take, and to whom should it be sent?

Ans.—The usual course to pursue when a new post-office is required is for the settlers interested to petition the post-master general at Ottawa in the matter. There is no printed or particular form of application, but the petition should give the exact location, section, township and range and electoral district, (Dominion) of the proposed site from nearest post-office, mode, frequency and probable annual cost of mail service and any other particulars that may be deemed necessary. The petition should be sent direct to the department when the matter will receive due attention.

A.K.M., Alta.—Has the elevator man at the local elevator any right to dock me on the wheat when he is merely acting as my agent? The wheat grades 3 R.W. and is thoroughly cleaned at the elevator. I do not object to being docked once, but when the car is shipped to Calgary it will most probably get docked again with the result of a loss of possibly 40 bushels in the car. I may be mistaken, but I am under the impression that when grain is thoroughly cleaned, the elevator agent must pay the full weight without any dockage whatever. Am I right in this matter?

Ans.—The elevator man has no right to dock you, his duty being merely to clean the wheat and ship according to your directions. Of course, at Calgary you are liable to whatever dockage is set by the Inspector.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES.—STOCK of all ages for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 31-c

100

Draft, Delivery, Farm, General Purpose and Driving

HORSES

Also One Carload Heavy Draft Mares will be Sold by

AUCTION

THURSDAY, MARCH 17th at 1-30 p.m., at

MOYSE'S SALES STABLES

317 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG

These Horses are a selected lot and will be sold under our Guarantee

JOHN MOYSE

317 ELGIN AVE. WINNIPEG

POTATO PLANTER



With or without fertilizer attachment, opens the trench, drops the seed, covers it, and marks for the next row all in one operation. Does not bruise or mar the seed in any way. One man and team can plant from 4 to 6 acres per day. Write for Catalogue

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LTD.

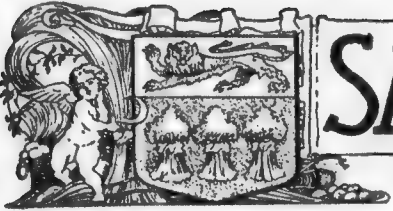
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MELVILLE'S PROGRESS

Attracting World-Wide Attention

Investors from all parts of Canada, United States and England, are buying Melville lots. Last week we sold over \$15,000.00 worth. The Dominion Government's announcement that the Hudson Bay Railway will be built at once means immediate prosperity for Melville. Write for maps and booklet

MELVILLE LAND CO. LTD. Union Bank Building, Winnipeg



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

F. W. GREEN, Editor

□ Live Uninsulated Wires □

Members of West Eagle Hills branch are enthusiastic and Progressive.

That the West Eagle Hills branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has cast off its lethargy and got down to good substantial work has been amply demonstrated at the meetings held this year, and the one held in the Cleveland school house on the 16th inst. emphasizes this most strongly. Owing to the cold snap prevailing, the attendance was not as large as expected, some 21 being present, but the good sound business accomplished was most gratifying to the executive.

Some interesting papers had been prepared for this the opening meeting in the Cleveland school, and were well received. Mr. Geo. Henessy read one on the functions of a seed association, and the secretary gave a "Short History of the Grain Growers' Association." The president, Chas. Truscott, read a splendid paper on the reason why we should have government ownership of elevators.

The suggestion that this association hold a plowing match and picnic during the coming summer met with the hearty approval of all present, and F. S. Palmer gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that such event be held and that an endeavor be made to secure government institute speakers.

Mr. Ellis gave notice of motion that the secretary subscribe to the leading papers of both parties at Regina so as to secure full information of proceedings of the legislature.

Mr. Ellis brought up the question of the co-operation act and thought we should impress upon both local and federal members and senator the necessity of legalizing co-operation, and further suggested that the secretary try to secure an idea of the feeling of the North Battleford and other near-by associations, and send a strong deputation to interview said members.

Mr. Ellis having been actively associated with the co-operation movement in England, it was suggested that he prepare a paper on that subject. This he consented to do, and will present it in the near future.

It was suggested by the secretary

that we might do a little co-operation work among ourselves in the way of securing formalin, gopher poison and binder twine. The suggestion was received favorably, and the secretary instructed to secure quotations on bulk lots of formalin and strychnine. A number of members gave their names, with the quantities of formalin they would require.

Before the meeting adjourned six new members were added to the roll, which gives the association a membership of thirty-nine. Quite a number have signified their intention of joining, and it is hoped they will take advantage of the opportunity at the next meeting.

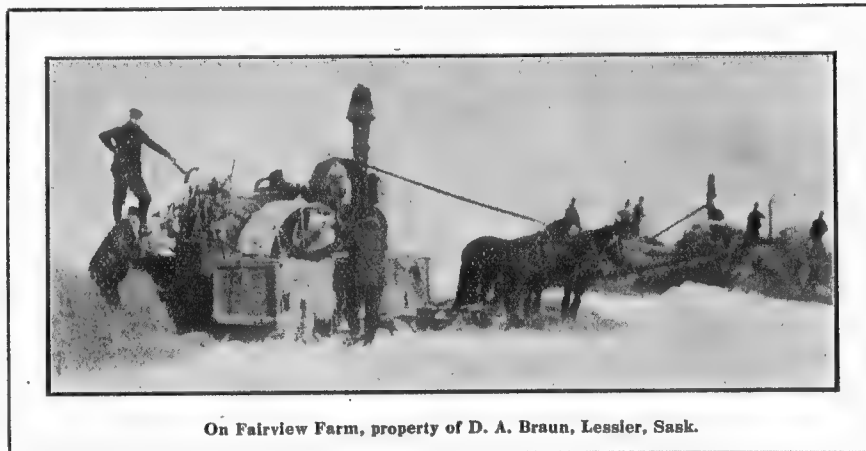
It was suggested by Geo. Truscott that it would be a good thing for the secretary to write the local member

But, fellow farmers, if your legislators will not heed your cry, why can you not get together with your franchise? No need for much noise. No need for overt acts. You have the little machine to do the trick—the franchise. Yes! The franchise. How shall we learn to concentrate our force on one point? Not spout, but make everyone understand it is votes. As soon as everyone understands it is votes, as soon as we can convince them of that, why,—you know what happened to Jericho.

F. W. GREEN.

SASKATCHEWAN ORGANIZATION MEETING

The following is a list of meetings to be held along the Canadian Northern Railway between Warman and Lloydminster, addressed by Mr. A. G. Hawkes: Dalmeny, March 7, (two meetings); Langham, March 8; Borden, March 9;



On Fairview Farm, property of D. A. Braun, Lessler, Sask.

inviting him to attend a meeting of the association, and get his views on the questions put forward by Messrs. Larson and Ellis. It was thought, however, that we should first get the views of the different associations and discuss the subject more fully so as to have something specific to present to the member.

Mr. Ellis suggested that the secretary secure information as to what the local improvement district council are going to do respecting distribution of gopher poison.

Halcyonia, March 10; Great Deer, March 11; Raddison, March 12; Luxemburg, March 14 (afternoon); New Ottawa March 14 (evening); Fielding, March 15 (afternoon); Maymont, March 15 (evening); Ruddell, March 16, (afternoon); Denholm (East Hill school), March 16, (evening); North Battleford, March 17; Waseca, March 18; Newlands, March 19 (afternoon); Lashburn, March 19 (evening); Kempton, March 21 (afternoon); Marshall, March 21 (evening); Greenwood, March 22 (afternoon); Lloydminster, March 22nd (evening); Fartown (Marshall), March 23.

ENDORSE CO-OPERATION BILLS

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Lanigan Grain Growers held February 16:

"Whereas there have been two bills introduced at the present session of the Dominion parliament:

"The first bill dealing with credit societies or co-operative banking.

"The second bill, the main purpose of which is to co-ordinate the laws affecting co-operative societies, to provide cheap and simple machinery for incorporations of institutions where the principle of co-operative effort is involved, and the regulation and control by a government department thereof, and

"Whereas believing that the enactment of the said bills would tend to benefit the agricultural and other working classes of Canada, be it

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Lanigan Grain Growers' Association, give our hearty endorsement to the said bills.

"The second resolution is to the effect 'That this association is strongly in favor of abolishing the tariff on American farm machinery coming into Canada.'

The above resolutions have been forwarded to their proper destinations.

It is interesting to note that a resolution, pertaining to the present method of signing machinery notes to mature in the fall of the year, and which was passed by the Lanigan association in the early winter has also been taken up by other

sister associations in the west, showing that the objections to the system are general.

OVER TWO HUNDRED ATTENDED

A social evening under the auspices of the Cory Grain Growers' Association was held on Friday night, February 18, in the Cory Orange Hall, with an attendance of over 200. Rev. M. F. Munro acted as chairman and after his preliminary remarks the following program was rendered: duet by the Misses McIver and McKinnon; recitation by Miss Mabel Pollock; duet by the Misses Lennox; address by Mr. John Evans, of Nutana; instrumental by the Miss McIver and McKinnon; recitation by Miss Annie Cherry; instrumental by Mr. John and Miss Sadie Cherry; address by Mr. Patience; recitation by Mr. Roy Cameron; song by Mr. John Cherry; address by Mr. Barry; recitation by Miss McKinnon.

Short addresses were also given by Messrs. Lee and Kirkpatrick on their trip to the convention at Prince Albert. Mr. Barry gave several gramophone selections. The address of Mr. John Evans, of Nutana, was worthy of note. In it he dwelt on the value to the farmers of organization and the benefits that would result from the construction of the Hudson's Bay line.

Refreshments were served by the ladies during the evening. The Cory Grain Growers' Association is in a flourishing condition, having a membership in good standing of about sixty.

THIS ASSOCIATION ISSUES BADGES

Last Wednesday afternoon there was quite a large turnout of farmers at the Stoughton Grain Growers' meeting to hear the report of the delegates that attended the convention at Prince Albert. R. L. Hayes, in a speech of about two hours, explained the program taken up from day to day in a very interesting style and received a very hearty vote of thanks at the conclusion. He was followed by W. F. Carefoot, who made a few remarks on organization and promised the meeting a more lengthy address at the next meeting. The next meeting will be held on Saturday, March 12, and it is expected that the secretary will have badges for all members paid up for 1910.

GLASSTON GRAIN GROWERS' ACTIVE

The regular meeting of the Glasston Grain Growers' Association was held in the school house on Saturday afternoon, February 19, with the president, Mr. Geo. Wilker, in the chair. After the regular business had been dispensed with the secretary, Mr. A. C. Moynes, who had been in attendance at the Prince Albert convention, as a delegate, gave a detailed report of the proceedings which was received with great interest by those present, after which the association tendered a vote of thanks to the delegate. A lengthy discussion took place on the advisability of purchasing a car of twine by the association, and the secretary was ordered to get all the information possible on the matter to lay before the members at the next meeting, to be held on March 19.

A. C. MOYNES, Sec.

NORTH BATTLEFORD REACHES CENTURY MARK

North Battleford Grain Growers' Association met on February 26, a large number of members being present. After hearing the delegates, Mr. Davies and Mr. G. Boerma, report on the Prince Albert convention, it was unanimously resolved that we sent a motion to the Hon. W. Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, urging the necessity for immediate action in connection with the government scheme of elevators, and that the Grain Growers' Association be represented on the commission by at least three members of the Grain Growers' Association.

It was also resolved that our own member, Mr. D. M. Finlayson, who was present at our meeting, be asked to use his influence on behalf of the Grain Growers.

The binder twine was the next consideration, and out of four firms that had sent in prices we accepted those of the "Ontario Farmers' Co.," which will save our members a few dollars on this article. Our membership is now over one hundred.

JOHN GRAHAM, Sec.-Treas.

□ What is Our Course? □

How can we escape our old party bias? Ought we not to be able to vote together? If so, how can we do it? One of our farm papers has an article on "Practical Politics." It says: "Farmers must cast aside traditional party lines. Let go Tory and Grit." We may smile or wink the eye, but are we strong enough to do this, or are we still in our swaddling clothes? Can we put tradition behind? Get out of the ruts and strike out on a new path of agrarian freedom?

If so, a forward step will be taken and history made. Some years ago another farm journal said, "A Herculean task lies before the Grain Growers' Association. This reform will be opposed by all the wealth and influence of the powerful companies at present handling our wheat. It is only by combining and putting to the test, whether the organizer producers (farmers) are politically stronger than the middleman. The question resolves itself into one of votes."

Our own Guide, on page 5, issue number 31, says: "We are all aware that these interests have great influence over our governments and legislatures; and by exercising this influence to prey on the public by unjust prices for their products," and further, "Farmers must stand together to secure reform, and the only real hope for reform lies with the farmers. The farmers can be independent and yet stand with his brother to redress griev-

ances. Just so long as farmers stand apart just so long will favored corporations take toll from him." Just so! Just so! Bury Tory and Grit in one grave and have a jollification over their funeral. Listen to E. N. Hopkins: "But, gentlemen, I could not express the pleasure I felt at the introduction of the elevator question in the Saskatchewan legislature, to hear Mr. Scott and Mr. Haultain, the two great leaders, say: 'We will not allow this elevator question in Saskatchewan to become a party question.' We will not handle this as politicians, but as statesmen, and I congratulate them on this stand; and I wish, I might whisper in the ears of the legislators of our sister provinces, 'Go thou and do likewise.'"

Then, your humble servant took up the cry before our legislature, quoting Grover Cleveland, "The best results in the operation of a government in which each citizen has a share is best obtained by a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the heat of the partizan should be merged into the patriotism of the citizen." He knew the farmers were well aware of the force of the remarks in one of the journals mentioned and trusted the legislators would rise in their might on behalf of the farmers, and hoped they would not force on that test of political strength between the farmers and other organized interests.

AN INSTANCE OF HOW EAGER THE FARMERS ARE TO JOIN THE GREAT MOVEMENT

February 23, 1910, was the birthday of the Thornfield Grain Growers' Association. A meeting of the farmers in Thornfield school district and vicinity has been called for the date above named to hear an address by Mr. D. D. McArthur of Lauder, Man. In spite of the severe weather about thirty farmers assembled and the meeting was opened promptly at the hour advertised, with Mr. E. Lambert in the chair.

Following suitable opening remarks by the chairman, Mr. W. H. Waldron, delegate from Lockwood G.G.A., to the recent convention at Prince Albert, was called upon for a brief report of the convention; and in a clear and concise address he referred to some of the most important business taken up at the convention, also outlined the general object of the G.G.A., the good work accomplished by it up to the present time, and its plans for the future.

At the conclusion of Mr. Waldron's remarks Mr. McArthur was introduced and for upwards of an hour he held the close attention of the gathering with facts and figures in connection with many of the important problems which confront the western farmers today, showing the need of thorough and widespread organization on the part of the agriculturalists of Canada and the opportunities that lie before them for securing by intelligent, united, persistent effort relief from injustice in many forms from which they have suffered quietly for so many years.

A decision to organize was quickly reached. Mr. McArthur was appointed to act as chairman of the organization meeting, and C. E. Birkett, of Lockwood G.G.A., was asked to take the minutes. Seventeen farmers signed their names as members of the association and paid their membership fee. A number of others promised to join at the next meeting, after which the election of officers was proceeded with.

Nominations were called for and evidently there was no doubt in the minds of those present about the right man for each position, as the three officers were all elected by acclamation, as follows: President, Robert Leigh; Vice-President, Edgar Allan; Secretary-Treasurer, Edward Armstrong. Six members were then nominated for directors and a ballot was cast electing them. The names are as follows: W. Funnell, I. Lembke, Thos. Hallam, E. Lambert, Alex. McGregg, Thos. Hallam, E. Lambert, Alex. McGregg and A. N. Mann. Ernest Allan was appointed auditor. THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE was the subject of the next order of business and ten new subscriptions were added to the list.

The meeting was then adjourned. The officers and members of the new association lingered for a few minutes arranging plans for the next meeting, while Mr. McArthur hurried away to Lockwood to address a meeting there the same evening.

SASKATCHEWAN EXECUTIVE MEET

A meeting of the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the parlors of the Y.M.C.A. at Moose Jaw on March 3, 1910, with president Gates in the chair. The directors present were: Vice-President J. A. Murray; Secretary F. W. Green; Geo. Boerma, Andrew Knox, Geo. Langley, Jas. Robinson, A. G. Hawkes, Wm. Noble, F. C. Tate, J. A. Maharg and E. N. Hopkins.

The meeting was called particularly to deal with the appointment of an elevator commission, as per instruction given the secretary at the first directors' meeting held at Prince Albert on February 11.

The correspondence between Hon. Walter Scott and the secretary was read through in its entirety and was fully considered. The secretary gave a report of the interview with Mr. Scott and explained fully the reasons given for changing the number of the commission from five to three.

Considerable discussion took place regarding the advisability of a member of the legislature being on the commission, also as to the secretary's views on the elevator question. Both men only pointed to their past record and declared they would not act on the commission unless they were asked to do so by the board of directors.

The following resolution was finally passed: Moved by F. C. Tate, seconded by Geo. Boerma: "That we, the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, are pleased to note that the government have invited Mr. Langley and Mr. Green to serve on the elevator commission and we unanimously and sincerely hope that they will accept the position."

Several other matters of importance were discussed in reference to future work. The meeting then adjourned.

THRIVING ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED AT COPELAND

A meeting was held at the Copeland school house on March 1, 1910, to organize the Copeland branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Owing to bad weather the attendance was small, but every farmer who came either joined or signified his intention of doing so, and over half subscribed to THE GUIDE. We have already twenty members and twelve subscribers to THE GUIDE. The association is bound to be a strong one as practically every farmer in the district is in sympathy. The officers following were elected for 1910: President, William Thornton; Vice-President, Robt. Blakely; Directors, Wm. Crane, F. Worth, O. Ogmundson, F. Chapman and W. Evans. Secretary-Treasurer, W. Evans.

We are endeavoring to spread the publication of THE GUIDE in the district. W. EVANS, Sec.-Treas.

BEAVERDALE APPRECIATES

The Beaverdale branch of the Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on February 17 last at Beaverdale school house, the chair being occupied by the president, Mr. W. Shea. After the minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted, the president gave a brief address on the business before the meeting. The delegates to the Prince Albert convention gave a recital of the business transacted there.

Mr. J. A. Clements gave a humorous account of the journey to Prince Albert and spoke briefly of the convention. Mr. C. Dunning then took the floor and gave the members present a graphic account of the convention from beginning to end which clearly showed he had a firm grasp of all the numerous questions involved. Mr. Dunning was accorded a hearty vote of thanks by all present when he sat down for the thorough way he conducted the delegation of this branch.

We are pleased to congratulate Mr. Dunning on being chosen by the delegation to the position of provincial director. This is all the more gratifying as this is the first time a delegate has been sent from Beaverdale.

C. EVEREST, Sec.-Treas.

EVENING PARTY AT CANTAL

The French and English farmers living in the neighborhood of Cantal were present at an evening party organized by Messrs. Frank Lemieux, Louis Plante, Josue Gagne and John Gauthier.

Good speeches were delivered. In French by Rev. C. Poirier, P.P., Sam, Hamel, D. Chouinard, T. Ruel and E. Boustin. In English by Messrs. McMurray and Procknow. All speakers spoke strongly of the interests of the Grain Growers' Association and encouraged all farmers to be united and protect their interests.

Several musical selections were given, including those from an excellent orchestra.

This first evening party held at Cantal is a good beginning and entertainment for those who were present. It would be a good practice if every local association of the Grain Growers' Association did the same thing.

A WITNESS.

ORGANIZED AT LE ROSS

We have this day formed a branch of the Grain Growers' Association at Le Ross. Mr. Chas. Lunn, District Organizer for this part being present and gave us a very able address, whereupon we elected the following officers: President, Frank Brazier; Vice-President, John Boson, Secretary-Treasurer, pro tem., J. H. Wilson; Directors, Joseph Nemith, Louis Goucy, Richard Harris, Andrew Kopar, Wm. Pendery, Wm. Adamar, Thos. Johnston.

ANOTHER BIRTH IN SASKATCHEWAN

A meeting was held in the Weir Hill school house February 10, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. Weir Hill is 22 miles south-west of Arcola and 38 miles north-west of Oxbow. In response to an enthusiastic invitation, Mr. William Noble, secretary-treasurer of the Oxbow branch of the Grain Growers' Association, Mr. J. D. Stewart, of Arcola, M.L.A. for the Carrington district, and George Christie, of Kisbey, addressed the meeting and the result is an active branch.

Mr. Noble gave a good report on the proceedings of the convention held at Prince Albert. He dealt with the elevator question and other important matters of interest to the farmers.

J. D. Stewart touched on several important questions, among others the agricultural implement combine, the railway question, etc., stating that railroads should be built for the development of the country instead of competing lines.

Mr. Christie handled the tariff question in an able and efficient manner and to the entire satisfaction of all present. He urged that every farmer should become a member of the local association.

Organization was then called for and sixteen signed the roll. The following officers were elected: President, William Bacon; Vice-President, John Hildea; Secretary-Treasurer, R. McCurdy; Directors, S. J. Weir, Bert Hicks, H. B. Trachsell, K. Hansen, K. Nielson and T. McKeand.

R. McCURDY, Sec.-Treas.

ORGANIZED WITH ENTHUSIASM

A meeting was held at the hotel in Jasmin with the object of forming a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association. The day was exceptionally cold, which seriously affected the attendance. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Chas. Lunn, who was a delegate at the recent convention at Prince Albert, after which the following officers were elected:

President, Mr. Norman Whitman; Vice-President, Mr. Arthur Lunn; Secretary, Mr. Caspar West; Directors, Messrs. John Pollard, James Stuart, William Spencer, J. D. Lane, Anton Berner, Frank Paradis and Robt. Welch. An enthusiastic meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Chas. Lunn. C. WEST.

REQUEST FROM BOARD OF TRADE

A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Borden board of trade on the 21st of February to the effect that "The Grain Growers' Association be requested to build an elevator at this point, as in the opinion of this board such an undertaking would be a great financial success and of direct benefit to the farmer of the district."

WM. H. TALLIS, Secretary.

RECORD CROWD AT DREYER SOCIAL

The Dreyer branch of the Grain Growers' Association held its first social in the school house on Saturday, February 19. It was preceded by a meeting at 3 p.m., when F. M. Plocker, our delegate

to Prince Albert convention, gave his report in a very able manner. He briefly explained and gave his opinion on the many resolutions passed there. Following came an address by Mr. J. Holmes, of Asquith, who strongly denounced the dockage system and the retention of the valuable wheat screenings. He also remarked on the high rate of interest charged on loans by the banks and thought that as they come up for revision next year now would be an opportune time to make suggestions for a remedy. By request, Mr. W. T. Corbin took the floor and gave us some very useful information on the methods employed by the large financial institutions to create a money stringency and the benefits to be derived from co-operation in small things. When some small matters were disposed of, the meeting adjourned. Supper was provided for those from a distance. At 7.30 p.m. Dr. Hill, of Kinley, took the chair for a concert. The program was very select and elicited praise from everybody present. Refreshments were again provided by the ladies. Immediately after Dr. Hill made an excellent speech and the program was continued till 11.45 p.m. Great credit is due to the ladies for the splendid supper and refreshments. We were also indebted to Dr. Hill and family for their aid in making this day such a great success. There were about 150 people present. It takes the Grain Growers to give the people a good time.

H. R. EARL, Sec.-Treas.

A HINT OF HOW THE MOVEMENT IS GROWING

Two very fine meetings were held on January 10 and 11 at Woodleigh and Welwyn by J. A. Murray, of Wapella. The meeting at Woodleigh was held under the auspices of the Prosperity Grain Growers in Woodleigh school on Monday evening. J. A. Murray gave an address on the work that was much appreciated. A new association of over twenty members was formed and Harry Klemmon, of Kendalton, took the life membership. On the next day, at 2 p.m., a good meeting, favored by a grand attendance was held at Welwyn. Mr. Murray's address traced the work from its earliest struggle against the elevator monopoly to the present commanding position held by the Western Grain Growers and the successful establishment of the co-operative company, the powerful official organ, and the life membership scheme. A hearty vote of thanks followed the close of the address. B.T.

MORE NEW MACHINERY FOR THE FARMER

Several new lines of goods are being shown throughout the country by the Massey-Harris Co. Limited, Canadian Farm Implement Manufacturers. Chief among them is a Drill built to receive either Shoes, Single or Double Discs.

They are also supplying a Harrow Cart, a Disc Harrow Forecarriage, a Cream Separator with self balancing bowl (a great advance in Cream Separator manufacture) and a low metal wheel Farm Truck.

Last year their new high lift plow, "The Great West," made a name for itself in the Fall plowing, and they are manufacturing this plow in large numbers for this year's trade. [ADVT.]

THE GREATEST OAT ON EARTH REGENERATED ABUNDANCE "GARTON'S 1909 STOCK"

We purchased from The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. last season 1,200 bushels of these wonderful oats and sowed them on new breaking, and can now supply seed with Garton's original guarantee, viz., "Absolutely Free from wild oats or weed seeds."

This breed of oat won the champion sweepstakes prizes for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for 1909, and again this season.

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= Book Review =

"SIXTY YEARS OF PROTECTION IN CANADA" by Edward Porritt. Published by MacMillan & Co., London, England. May be secured from The Copp Clark Company Ltd., Toronto, \$1.40 post paid.

This book is the latest complete history of the tariff system in Canada. It was published in 1908 and reviews the tariff from 1846 to 1907. The author is a free trader and gives his book the sub-title, "Where Industry Leans on the Politician." He has made an exhaustive study of the tariff from the view point of the Canadian producer and consumer, as well as dealing with the various negotiations with the British government and with the American government. The author believes and states in very frank language that it is the protected interests of Canada that control Canadian politicians of both parties. He proves conclusively that at the present time the tariff question is not a political question, but that both parties are committed to high protection on Canadian manufactures. This situation is due to the fact of the influence of that powerful organization known as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

In order to make himself familiar with present day conditions, the author travelled with the Dominion Tariff Commission in 1905-06 and listened to the evidence submitted at more than thirty meetings. He showed that it was the influence of the Dominion Grange, the Ontario Farmers' Association, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association which prevented the maximum tariff going into effect in 1907. These organizations presented a determined front and faced the manufacturers at many sittings of the Tariff Commission. After the conclusion of the sittings of the Commission the three farmers' associations united on a joint resolution which they presented at Ottawa. This led to the government dropping the idea of adding still more protection to the manufacturers.

The author, in dealing with the principle of protection, quotes freely from Alexander McKenzie, Goldwin Smith, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. The leading authority on tariff statistics in Canada is universally admitted to be Sir Richard Cartwright. In 1903 Sir Richard stated that the tariff from 1879 to 1893 had cost the people of Canada hardly less than \$1,000,000,000. Continuing, Sir Richard says, "When Germany levied her enormous war indemnity upon France twenty years ago the total which the victors dared exact from the vanquished country hardly amounted to the sum that has been levied from you and taken out of your pockets for the purpose of entrenching your oppressors in power and enabling them to defeat the wishes of the people." The author, accepting this statement as authoritative, maintains that from 1879 to 1907 the cost of the national policy of protective tariff, which is upheld by both political parties in Canada, has taken from the pockets of the people no less than \$2,000,000,000.

Considering the tariff revision of 1907, Mr. Porritt maintains that home industry is more firmly entrenched in Canada today than in any other country in the Anglo-Saxon world. He pointed out that the United States has the highest tariff in the English speaking world, but that there are no federal American bounties to industry, and the various states bestow no such largesse as is bestowed by Nova Scotia and Ontario. He then reviews the methods by which Canadian municipalities have given to manufacturers bonuses, free sites, loans, and tax exemption for the past thirty years in a way that was never dreamed of in the United States. The constitution in most of the states directly prohibits bounties or subsidies to industries, as well as other forms of largesse that are so common in Canada today.

In addition to tariff protection and bounties to iron and steel industries, the present law demands that railways subsidized by the Dominion government must use "Made in Canada" material. Further, that this the patent laws were amended in 1903 to add further protection to manufacturers and a still more elaborate scheme was worked out in 1907 when the postal rates were revised to exclude advertisements in American periodicals.

When the Tariff Commission was sitting in the winter of 1905-6 the manufacturers of boots and textiles in Canada

admitted that their goods were inferior to similar American manufactures. This admission was accepted by the commission and placed on record. These same manufacturers, however, pleaded for a higher tariff protection that they might specialize and compete with the American manufacturers. The tariff was increased as the shoe manufacturers requested. The author insists that in Canada the "politics of business" reigns supreme. The big interests have found that the newspapers exercise a wide influence, and for this reason practically all the big newspapers of Canada are controlled by men who are of the government or by senators who owe their positions to the government. Other newspapers are controlled by government advertising and printing. At the outset the author takes up the conditions before confederation when the Canadian provinces were looking for reciprocity with the republic to the south. This agitation resulted in the Elgin-Marcy treaty of 1854-56, and brought prosperity to Canadian farmers. This led to continued discussion and arguments between British and Canadian authorities, but after the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 Canada had fiscal freedom. Despite this, however, it was not until forty years later that Canada was permitted to enact her tariff without remonstrance from the Colonial Office or without criticism from both British houses of parliament.

In dealing with the Reciprocity treaty of 1854-56 with the United States, the author points out that the treaty was ratified by the American Congress for a peculiar reason. The slavery question was then to the front in America. There was a great deal of talk of annexation. The Southerners realized that if Canada became a part of the United States the North would then be that much stronger to deal with the slavery question. It was this feeling that led the Southern members of congress to support the Reciprocity treaty and secure its passage through the American congress. It required a great deal of energy and persistence on the part of the Canadian authorities to secure the Reciprocity treaty of 1854. Agitation in favor of this treaty began in 1846 and was continuous for eight years before it resulted in success.

The period of reciprocity, from 1854 to 1866, was a period of prosperity for the farmers and fishermen of Canada and they desired that treaty to continue. However, the American authorities were not desirous of continuing it unless it also included American manufacturing instead of being practically limited to natural products. This led, in 1866, to the abrogation of the treaty. Three times, from 1866 to 1874, the Canadians were negotiating in Washington for a renewal of their Reciprocity treaty. Two earlier efforts were futile. The government of Canada, from 1874 to 1878, took up the question of reciprocity and pushed with much vigor for a new treaty. At this time the manufacturing industry of Canada was very small, and it was intended to regard the industrial interests in any treaty that should be made with the United States. A draft treaty was prepared by the Dominion government and approved by the British government. The American senate, however, refused to ratify this treaty with Canada.

The author maintains that since 1878 there has never been any sincerity on the part of the politicians in Canada, on either side of the House, in attempting to secure reciprocity with the United States. Commissioners appointed by the Canadian government were in Washington in 1892 and again in '98-'99, but the writer maintains that the negotiations by these Canadian commissioners were perfunctory fulfillments of election campaign pledges. These negotiations with the United States were failures because the Canadian commissioners wished to confine the reciprocal arrangements to natural products while the Americans would consider nothing that did not include tariff concessions to United States manufacturers.

This book, by Edward Porritt, is one of the most interesting studies to any man desiring to inform himself upon Canadian tariff questions. If all western farmers would secure the information contained in this book they would be in a better position to deal with the tariff question.

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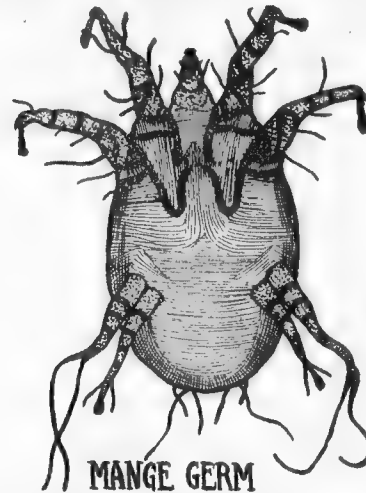
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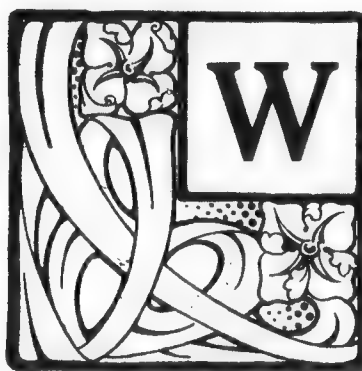
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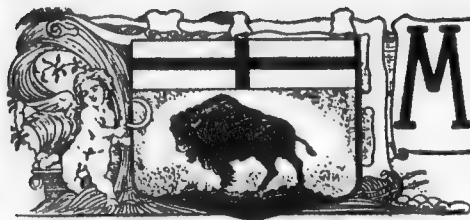
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MANITOBA



MANITOBA SECTION

ELM CREEK'S FINE BANQUET

The banquet held at Elm Creek the evening of February 25 was a decided success. The tastefully decorated hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by the farmers of the vicinity, who did justice to an elaborate "spread" prepared by the ladies. A very good program was gotten up for the occasion consisting of "toasts" interspersed with music by the Elm Creek orchestra, solos, songs, etc.

The main speakers of the evening were J. S. Woods, Oakville; and R. C. Henders of Culross. Mr. Woods took as his text, "When one man allows another to handle his product, he gets beaten." He told some very interesting reminiscences of pioneer days relating to the subject—among other things that it took the farmers eighteen years to secure the privi-

NINGA SENDS MATERIAL ASSISTANCE

At a meeting of the directors of the Ninga Association held February 26, it was decided to forward the sum of \$25 to help the central executive in their work. A check for that amount has been received by R. McKenzie, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association.

lege of shipping their own grain. Gave a short synopsis of the history of the Grain Growers' Association and what it has accomplished and elucidated the various phases of the proposed elevator bill. Mr. Woods spoke about an hour and was listened to very attentively by all present.

Mr. Henders followed with a talk along the same line and stated that the great reforms of the past were brought out by conditions becoming so intolerant that the people would rise, headed by a Wilberforce or a Lincoln. He said that the conditions that the western farmer had been up against have been well nigh intolerant, but that if they would only "stick together" the outlook was now bright. Both speakers were heartily applauded.

Mention must be made of the excellent way in which Mr. T. Woods sang his Scotch songs. He appeared in Scotch costume—not even omitting the sporran—was repeatedly encored and did a great deal towards making the banquet altogether the event of the season.

A resolution was unanimously adopted "Endorsing the determined stand taken by our executive in connection with the elevator bill."

Eighteen new members were received during the evening.

M. A. KENNEDY,
Sec.-Treas.

SHOAL LAKE RESOLUTIONS

One of the largest meetings of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association was held in the Council Chamber at 8 p.m., February 26, John Randall in the chair.

After routine, the following resolutions were carried unanimously. Geo. Smith, Thos. Badger, "That the secretary be instructed to ask for sealed tenders for twine. Said tenders to be opened at our next meeting."

W. J. Short, John Slater, "Resolved that we, the members of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association endorse the terms of the elevator bill proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and as an association, we strongly urge that the control of the system be vested in an independent commission, nominated by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and not selected by the governor-in-council; and further, are of the opinion that government owned elevators under party influence would be worse than the present system."

CHAS. FINDLAY,
Secretary

OVER 100 RESOLUTIONS RECEIVED

The resolutions received by the central executive endorsing the memorandum for government owned elevators presented to the provincial government by the Grain Growers' elevator committee now number considerably over one hundred and the end is not yet. Almost without exception, these resolutions contain a clause urging for an independent commission. These expressions have been received from every section of Manitoba, and they represent unmistakably the voice of the farmers of Manitoba.

The following are the additions during the past week:

Elm Creek:—"That we, the members of the Grain Growers' Association, do heartily endorse the terms of the elevator bill proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and we further strictly approve of the action taken by the elevator committee. We do hereby pledge our individual support to them in insisting upon the management of the proposed system being vested in an independent commission."

Manson:—"That we, the farmers in and around Manson district, hereby express our entire satisfaction and approval of the action taken by the executive of the central association, in connection with public ownership of elevators, and government owned terminal elevators. Also in the matter of an independent commission, and the procuring of a sample market. We do not see the necessity of submitting the elevator question to a referendum."

Shoal Lake:—"That we, the members of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association, endorse the terms of the elevator bill, proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and as an association strongly urge that the control of the system be vested in an individual commission, nominated by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and not selected by the Governor-in-Council, and further we are of the opinion that government owned elevators under party influence would be worse than the present system."

Minitonas:—"That the members of a largely attended meeting of this association, do unanimously approve of the adoption of the request made by the central executive to the Manitoba government, re the establishment of the public owned elevators, and we further compliment our executive on the able manner in which they presented their request to the government, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the central association, and also one to be sent to our local member."

Wawanesa:—"That this meeting of the Wawanesa Grain Growers' Association, endorse the Manitoba Grain Growers' bill dealing with publicly owned elevators, and also the action of the committee of the directors of the association, in the matter of the appointment and control of the commission for the administration of the system of public elevators." Agreed unanimously.

Ochre River:—"That the Grain Growers' Association of Ochre River fully endorse the memorandum presented to the government by the executive. The secretary, Robert Jolly, writes: "I may further say of the action of the committee in refusing the draft of the government bill, we unanimously approve."

Dunrea:—"That the Dunrea branch heartily support the firm stand taken by the elevator committee in regard to the control of the elevator commission."

Delta:—"That the Delta branch endorse the action of the Grain Growers' executive in refusing to have anything to do with the elevator bill, now before the House and we strictly adhere to the clause that the elevators must be under the control of an independent commission."

Harrow:—"That we emphatically protest against clauses 12 and 13 in the proposed Manitoba Government Grain Elevator Act and do heartily endorse the act as prepared by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association." Carried unanimously.

Birnie:—"That we, the Birnie branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association do heartily endorse the elevator bill, presented to the government by the elevator committee, especially the independent clause."

Bowsman:—"That this association endorses the memo. presented by the Grain Growers' Association elevator committee to the government for government owned elevators and therefore be it resolved: "That we, the members of Bowsman Grain Growers' Association desire to express our hearty approval of, and endorse the resolution handed to the provincial government by the Grain Growers' Association. As an association we demand that the control of the system be vested in an independent commission nominated by the executive of the Grain Growers' Association and not selected by the Governor-in-Council."

Valley River:—"That we, the Grain Growers of Valley River, express our condemnation of the government elevator bill, brought down by the provincial government, and urge our member of the provincial parliament, to use his influence against the government bill and in favor of the bill drafted by the Grain Growers' elevator committee." A copy of this motion was sent to J. A. Campbell, M.P.P.

Pilot Mound:—"That the Pilot Mound branch of the G.G.A. approve of the resolution presented by the G.G.A. executive to the local Government, and are emphatic in their request that the Commission be independent."

McCreary:—"That this association endorse the decision of the Grain Growers' Association in striving for an independent commission and independent control of government owned elevators."

Edwin:—"That we, the members of this association do approve of the memorandum, re government ownership of elevators, as outlined by the elevator committee to the local government." Carried unanimously.

Other Associations Which Have Passed Resolutions Of Approval:

| | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Alexander | Darlingford | Golden Stream | Miami | Rosehill |
| Altamont | Deloraine | Griswold | Miniota | Roseisle |
| Arden | Delta | Hamiota | Minnedosa | Rosburn |
| Arizona | Douglas | Harding | Minto | Rosser |
| Ashville | Dunrea | Howden | Moore Park | St. Claude |
| Austin | Eden | Huston | Neelin | St. Elizabeth |
| Belmont | Empire | Kelroe | Ninga | Salem |
| Beresford | Franklin | Kenton | Oak Lake | Sanford |
| Berton | Gilbert Plains | Kenville | Oak River | Seaburn |
| Benito | Gladstone | Killarney | Pipestone | Shoal Lake |
| Brandon | Glenboro | Lauder | Pretty Valley | Sinclair |
| Carroll | Glenella | Letellier | Port la Prairie | Somerset |
| Cartwright | Glenora | McAuley | Rapid City | Souris |
| Cordova | Goodlands | MacGregor | Rocky Coulee | Sperling |
| Culross | Grand View | Medora | Roland | Springfield |
| Dauphin | Graysville | Neepawa | St. Jean Bapt. | Swan River |
| Boissevain | Birnie | Valley River | Waskada | Wellwood |

ENTHUSIASTIC FARMERS ORGANIZE AT HILTON

A meeting of the farmers of the Hilton district was held in the school on February 24, at 8 p.m., to hear an address from Mr. R. M. Wilson, a director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. There was a fair attendance, considering the stormy weather. Mr. James Hill was called to the chair and after a few opening remarks, introduced the speaker. Mr. Wilson spoke at considerable length on the problems confronting the farmers of the province at the present time and the measures being proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association for the solution of same. He dwelt particularly on the elevator question and the bill which is before the legislature re government ownership of elevators and the manner in which he handled his subject showed that he had an intimate knowledge of the scheme. Mr. Wilson laid strong emphasis on organization and the benefits to be derived therefrom. Reference was also made to the work of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. The meeting evinced much interest in his remarks, several questions being asked and answered in a satisfactory manner. At the close of the address

KILLARNEY IN THIRD PLACE

The last report from the secretary of the Killarney Association states that the membership there has now reached 160, and is still climbing. This places Killarney in third place, and it is only 26 members behind Souris which is in the lead and 12 members in the rear of Ninga, which holds second place.

it was agreed to form a branch of the association here. The following officers were then appointed: President, James Hill; vice-president, John Scott; sec.-treas., John Garven; directors, James Turnbull, John McKay and Joseph Ward.

It was decided to meet at an early date and appoint two additional directors and meantime to endeavor to get as many members as possible.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wilson for his address, after which the meeting terminated.

MINITONAS' SOCIAL EXPANSION

Minitonas is coming to the front. The small spark which threatened to go out, has blazed forth into a flame of determination to be second to none in organizing work. To create enthusiasm the branch held a concert and ball on Tuesday, Feb. 22. Mr. A. McLeary, president, acted as chairman and ably performed his duties. We expected we might have a speaker from the central to entertain us, but as he did not turn up we got up a program for a concert and the performers ably acquitted themselves. Mr. A. Sizeland read an able article on "Direct Legislation" pointing out the benefits to be derived therefrom.

The president spoke at some length about the Canadian Manufacturers' Association running the bluff to stagger humanity; he was real good and left them very little worth after he was done with them. The ladies, always at the front of any entertainment, provided a splendid supper, which deserved the greatest praise. After supper, dancing began under the able management of Mr. A. Knox, the Brothers Wilson supplying the music. The young people greatly enjoyed themselves and best of all, we added quite a few new members to the association. I may also state here that we glory in the stand you have taken towards the government regarding the elevator question.

D. REID.

Minitonas, Man.

DIRECTORS KERR AND WILSON AT WAWANESA

The postponed annual meeting of the Wawanesa Grain Growers' Association was held Wednesday, February 23. There was a good attendance, over 40 members being present.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. F. W. Kerr of Souris, and Mr. R. W. Wilson of Marringhurst. Mr. Kerr spoke on

the following topics and his remarks were met by every token of approval throughout:—"Recent developments; the the organizing of the common people; the farmers' opportunity; 2,500 organized manufacturers are able to influence political action and control the situation; Revenue of the C.P.Ry. Co.; Why was four million invested in elevators? He gave an explanation of the spread in prices; difference between street and track prices; Wheat graded from its defects and not on its merits; Comparatively no grievance in 1909; Grain trade using its methods to defeat the Grain Growers' Association and Grain Growers' Grain Company; Law of supply and demand inoperative owing to manipulations of middlemen; Room for improvement in position of sellers, i.e. growers; Condemnation of dealing in futures to the detriment of producer. He also spoke on the system of public elevators under commission proposed by the Grain Growers' Association.

R. M. Wilson followed. His remarks were well received and covered the following topics: Early experiences; Comparison of conditions, then and now; Improvements in conditions of farmers due to agitation and organization; Every inch of advantage gained was contested by affected interests; Control of prices; no competition; local buyers compelled to pay same price; At times, 3 Northern the highest grade paid for, but higher grades shipped out; Excessive dockage and short weights at rush of threshing season. Dealers took the cream, left skimmed milk (separated at that) to growers. There were, he said, some improvements, but continued agitation was necessary. Increased membership meant increased power and also greater certainty of securing redress of grievances. The governments were willing to hear evidence from all representative organizations and anxious to listen to farmers. There was, he said, great objection and obstruction by dealers to farmers transacting their own business; in comparison there was no objection to dealers occupying land and growing grain. He pointed out the obligations of farmers, not members of the association in the past, joining now, all had benefitted by the work of the association. The fight with vested interests was still on.

The following resolution was then adopted: "That this meeting of Wawanesa Grain Growers' Association endorses the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association's bill dealing with public ownership of elevators. And also the action of the committee of the directors of the association in the matter of the appointment and control of the commission for the administration of the system of public elevators." Agreed unanimously.

A vote of thanks was tendered the visiting directors for their addresses and for their advocacy of the interests of the Grain Growers.

This being the annual meeting which had been postponed for cause, the election of officers for 1910 was proceeded with and resulted as follows:—President, Hugh Rutledge; Vice-President, C. H. Watson; Sec.-Treas., A. Eason; Directors, R. Wallace, W. Britton, N. Long, C. Leachman, A. Grant, Jas. Elliott.

A. EASON, Secretary.

A LITTLE STORY OF SUCCESS

I have been asked by the President of the Riding Mountain branch of the Grain Growers' to see if you can arrange for a speaker to go and address them in the near future. Mr. Avison has been holding very successful meetings at Birnie and Eden. Last night, at Birnie here, we added 40 new members, 9 ladies; the most enthusiastic meeting I ever attended and a resolution strongly endorsing the principle of government ownership of elevators, as outlined by the association was passed and I would like for a meeting to be arranged for Riding Mountain. I was at the banquet in Neepawa and it was a decided success. The people of this part of the country are all very strongly in favor of the executive standing firm for an independent control of elevators, and I think that if they stand firm we will get it. Wishing the association every success,

ARTHUR KILBURN, Eden P.O., Man.

RESOLUTIONS SENT TO LEGISLATORS

The Minitonas branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has directed me to send you copies of resolutions passed at our meeting, February 26 at Minitonas, which have been sent to our representatives at Ottawa and Winnipeg.

Also I am directed to ask you for information re the bill for government owned elevators, as we have read in the "Free Press" and "Telegram" that there is a clause in the bill: "At points where an elevator has to be built, there must be a petition signed by 60 per cent. of the farmers in the district, pledging themselves under a penalty to deliver all their grain to said elevator." This clause is very unsatisfactory to this association.

DAVID REID, Secretary.

Resolution "A"

Resolved:—"That we, the members of a large attended meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association of Minitonas do unanimously approve of the adoption of the request made by the

ber at Ottawa, and that we desire the completion of this road as soon as possible."

"Resolution C"

Resolved—"That we, the Minitonas branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association do approve of the co-operative bill brought to the Dominion House by Mr. Lloyd Harris M.P., and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our member, asking him to use his influence in helping to secure the passing of this bill."

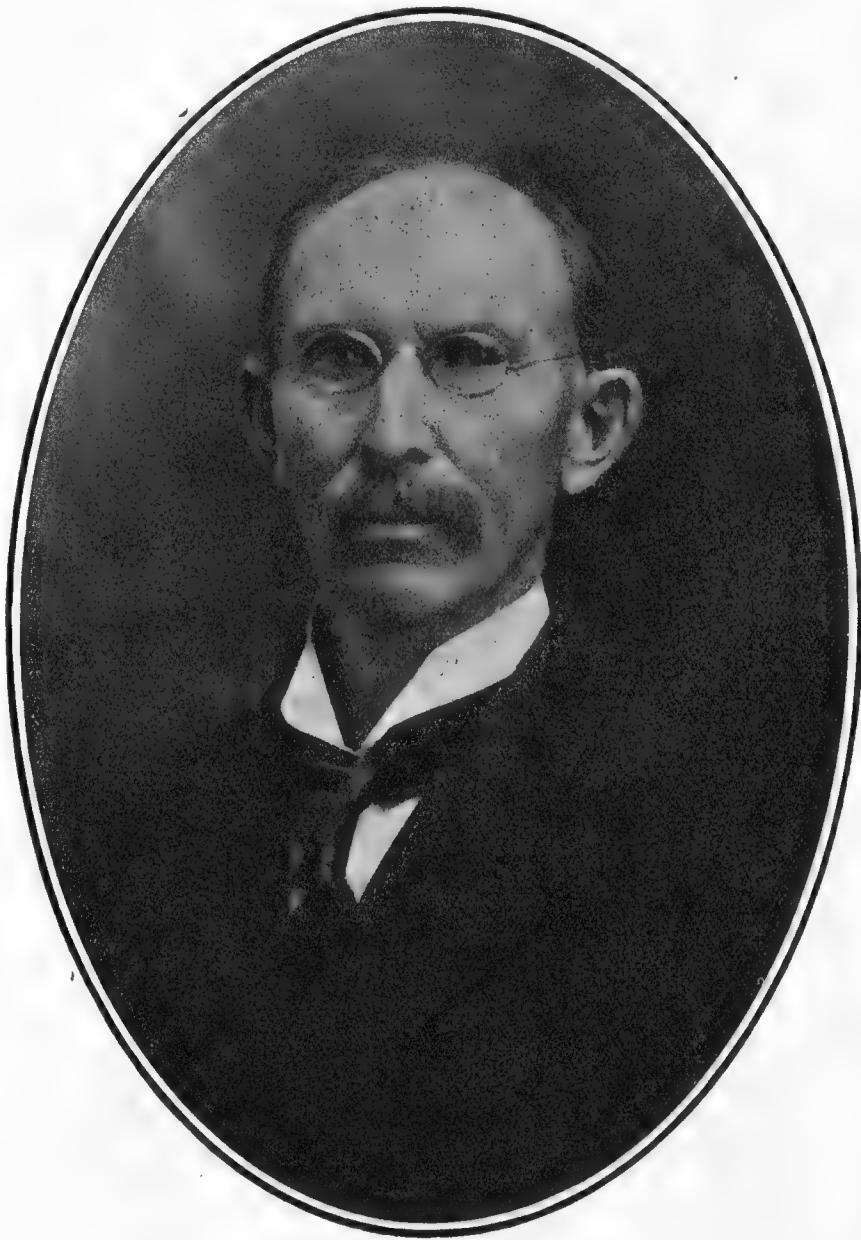
The branch meets on the third Saturday in March, when our president, Mr. A. McLeary, is to speak on Direct Legislation.

D. REID, Sec. Pro-Tem.

APPROVED ACTION OF EXECUTIVE

The Association of Ochre River instructed me to forward the following resolution: "That the Grain Growers' Association of Ochre River, fully endorse the memorandum presented to the government by the executive."

I may further say that the action of the committee in refusing to accept the draft of the government bill, was,



J. W. SCALLION, Virden, Man.
Honorary President for Life of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and "Father of the Association."

central executive to the Manitoba government re the establishment of public owned elevators, and we furthermore compliment our executive on the able manner in which they presented their requests to the government, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the central association and also one to be sent to our local member."

Resolution "B"

Resolved—"That we, the members of the Minitonas branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association are strongly in favor of the Dominion government building, owning, equipping and operating the Hudson's Bay Railway, also the building, owning, equipping and operating the necessary terminals, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the central association and one to our mem-

after full discussion, unanimously approved.

ROBT. JOLLY, Secretary.

MR. KERR AT DUNREA

At a well attended Grain Growers' meeting held at Dunrea on Saturday last, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved that the Dunrea branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association heartily support the firm stand taken by the elevator committee in regard to the control of the elevator commission."

A splendid address was delivered by Mr. Kerr on the work of the association and the elevator question. Our membership is steadily increasing.

R. COULTHARD, Secretary.

KILLARNEY'S BUDGET OF NEWS

A meeting of the Killarney branch, Grain Growers' Association was held on February 13, to consider railroad and elevator matters. The railroad committee reported that Jos. M. Kelly, president of the farmers' road at Devils Lake, had been interviewed. Mr. Kelly stated that the proposed route had been looked over and that the report was not favorable, and also that the present unsettled state of the Manitoba elevator question was very much against the extension of the G.N.R. into Manitoba.

A letter of great interest to Grain Growers was read by the secretary. This letter is based on information received by Howard Cross of Killarney Association while in England during the past winter, and will be given to the press immediately upon the return of Mr. Cross.

A resolution was introduced by Egbert Magwood and David Finley, approving of government owned elevators, but suggesting that after the elevators were paid for they should revert to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to be operated in the interests of the producer.

Geo. Lawrence, M.P.P., being present was called upon to address the meeting. Mr. Lawrence said he was present to obtain advice on the elevator question, giving it as his opinion that the present system of elevators cannot be utilised in erecting a system such as the Grain Growers are asking for, a fact which would make it necessary to erect an entirely new system.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Lawrence for the interest taken in the elevator question. In reply Mr. Lawrence said that he hoped to be able to cast his vote and influence in favor of a plan that will meet the approval of the Grain Growers' Association, condemning to a certain measure the principle of appointing a commission as suggested by our executive, saying in part that the commission should be under the control of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council, and that the life appointment principle should be reconsidered.

S. M. HAYDEN, Secretary.

EMPHATIC ENDORSATION

At a meeting of the members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held by the Harrow branch of the above association on Saturday, February 26, 1910, it was proposed, seconded and carried unanimously:

"That we emphatically protest against clauses 12-13 in the proposed Manitoba Government Elevator Act, and do heartily endorse the act as proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association."

JNO. M. ADAMS, Secretary.

ANXIOUS TO HELP GRAIN GROWERS

The editor of the Miami Herald has offered from one quarter to a full column of space weekly to the local Grain Growers' Association in which to publish up-to-date news of the movement. The association is taking steps to have a press reporter appointed at once, as such an excellent opportunity cannot be overlooked.

THIRTY-THREE FARMERS JOINED

On February 18 R. J. Avison, director of the Grain Growers' Association, attended a meeting at St. Jean Baptiste, and delivered a stirring address on many phases of the Grain Growers' movement. He was received with such enthusiasm that 33 farmers joined the association. The following officers were elected: President, R. Comeault; Vice-President, R. Marion; Secretary-Treasurer, Napoleon Dery; Directors, L. Fillion, L. Ayotte, Ad. Dupuis, H. Baril, D. D. Berard and I. Plamondon. The auditor was L. D. Bissonette. A resolution was unanimously adopted approving of the memorandum presented to the provincial government.

GRAND VIEW GAINING GROUND

At a representative meeting of the Grand View branch a resolution was moved by J. H. Dalglish, seconded by J. Effer and carried unanimously, endorsing the memorandum presented to the government. This association is in a thriving condition. There are now seventy paid up members for 1910, and it is expected that many more will join. An entertainment will be held March 4, when several prominent speakers will be present to deliver addresses.

I. G. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

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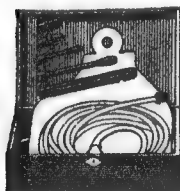
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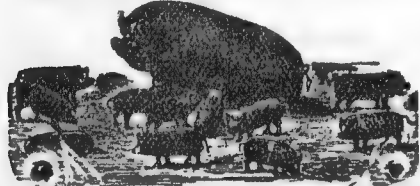


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J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

PRESSURE ON WESTERN MEMBERS Letter Forwarded to W. D. Staples, M.P., Urging Support of Co-Operative Bills

Dear Sir:—There is at the present time a bill before the House of Commons at Ottawa introduced by Lloyd Harris, re Co-operative societies.

We, the officers of the Notre Dame de Lourdes branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in the name of our 80 members, after having heard the pros and cons of the question, also a report from some of us on the good done by and usefulness of these societies in the old countries, wish to particularly impress upon you our desire that you, our M.P., should use all your influence and give your fullest support for the passing of this bill.

In keeping us posted on whatever you do on this question, you would greatly oblige us.

Your faithful electors,
Geo. Duseigne, pres., G.G.A.
P. Bozier, vice-pres.
J. M. Baron, Sec.-Treas.
A. Bonnefoy,
P. Charrice,
J. Bodin,
J. M. Bozier,
G. Lesage,
Th. Comte,
Directors.

BANQUET AT SOMERSET

Very great interest was aroused among the farmers in the Somerset district by a banquet given by the Grain Growers' Association there. Mr. R. J. Avison was the speaker, and he was extended a hearty vote of thanks for the manner in which he explained the memorandum presented by the elevator committee to the provincial government. A cordial vote of thanks was also extended to the central directors who, as members of the elevator committee, prepared the plans for submission to the government.

JOSEPH RONDEAU,
Sec.-Treas.

MUST HAVE INDEPENDENT COMMISSION

There was an excellent attendance at a meeting of the Grain Growers of Well-wood held February 22, when Inspector Jones delivered an address on the consolidation of rural schools. The speaker was listened to with marked attention, but the sentiment of the meeting was against consolidation, principally on the ground of expense. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Jones for his address.

The following resolution was passed unanimously: Moved by W. G. Graham, seconded by John Munroe, "That this association heartily endorses the action of the provincial executive in demanding an independent commission of three members to be elected by the Grain Growers' Association."

CYRUS TURNER, Secretary.

FIRST GERMAN BRANCH ORGANIZED

The first German branch of the Grain Growers' Association was formed at Altona, February 22, by T. W. Knowles, and started with twenty charter members. These include the reeve, municipal clerk, and some of the councillors. Mr. Knowles was invited by J. Funk and J. Friesin, of Altona, to hold two meetings, and had the pleasure of meeting some sixty farmers of the district surrounding Altona. The meetings created considerable interest, with the result that the movement has spread among the German people. It will likely in a short time spread all over the reserve. Mr. Knowles formed the first French branch of the association, and now has the honor of forming the first German organization.

THE OUTCOME OF AN ACTIVE MEETING

At the regular meeting of the Valley River Association February 24, the following motions were passed:

1. Turrell-Boughen: "That in view of the immense importance of co-operation to this country, we would urge our M.P. to use his vote and all his influence to pass into law the Co-operative Bills now before the House in a form as favorable as possible to the producer."

2. Turrell-Boughen: "In consideration of the great benefit to the West which the Hudson's Bay Railway would be, and in view of the very great unnecessary expense, which has been put upon

the country in the past by bonusing railway corporations, we would ask our M.P. to use every effort to put through this railway as a government owned and operated concern, together with the terminal elevators at the Bay."

The secretary was instructed to forward copies of the above to Glen Campbell, M.P.

3. It was moved by F. Boughen—Geo. McIntosh: "That whereas the progress of our province is made difficult, by so much of the land being held for speculation and left unoccupied, and whereas the increase in the value is due to the labor of the actual settler, resolved: That our local government be asked to give municipalities the power to tax vacant lands as high as double the tax on similar and adjacent occupied lands, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to THE GUIDE and to the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association." Carried.

A member who had come to the meeting with a copy of the Farmers' Tribune, here started information and discussion re the government elevator bill and the Grain Growers' elevator bill. Many expressions of disgust and anger were heard relative to the government bill, as the fundamental principle of control by the people using the elevators was lost in the government bill and replaced by political control. The following motions were passed relative to the situation: "That we, the Grain Growers of Valley River, express our condemnation of the government elevator bill brought down by the provincial government and urge our member of provincial parliament to vote and use his influence against the government bill and in favor of the bill drafted by the Grain Growers' elevator committee."

A copy of this motion was sent to J. A. Campbell, M.P.P.

Moved by Ben Boughen—Geo. McIntosh: "That we, the Grain Growers of Valley River, hereby express our condemnation of the government elevator bill and urge our executive to stand by their own bill."

W. J. BOUGHEN,
Secretary.

BIRNIE'S ENJOYABLE EVENT Forty New Members Joined

The Birnie Grain Growers held a social evening on February 24, in the Orange Hall, which was filled to overflowing with the farmers and their wives.

The president, Mr. Gilmore, occupied the chair in a very able manner. One of the best programs of the season was rendered by local talent which pleased the large audience immensely, special mention might be made of the recitations, comic songs and music.

Mr. Kilburn and Mr. Babcock gave short speeches and then came the event of the evening. Mr. R. J. Avison gave an interesting account of the elevator bill presented to the government and the general working of the association. Mr. Avison was heartily applauded at the conclusion of his speech, when the following resolution was passed:

"That we, the Birnie branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, do heartily endorse the elevator bill presented to the government by the elevator committee especially the independent commission clause."

While tea was being served by the ladies, 40 new members were enrolled, including 9 ladies. After tea, the program was finished which brought to a close one of the best entertainments ever held in Birnie.

ORGANIZED AT THUNDER HILL

On the evening of February 5 a branch of the Grain Growers' Association was formed at Thunder Hill with the following officers: President, Daniel Howe; Vice-President, W. J. Stewart; Sec.-Treas., W. I. Ford; Directors, Wm. Pritchard, Alex. McKenzie, Thos. Lee, Hy. Goodman, John Lyons and Alex. Robertson. Various subjects of interest to farmers were discussed, such as the elevator question, freight rates on the Thunder Hill branch, the introduction of rural telephones into the Swan River Valley.

The president of the Kenville branch was present and rendered valuable assistance in connection with the business of organizing.

W. I. FORD, Secretary.



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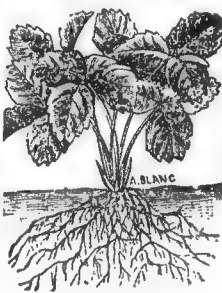
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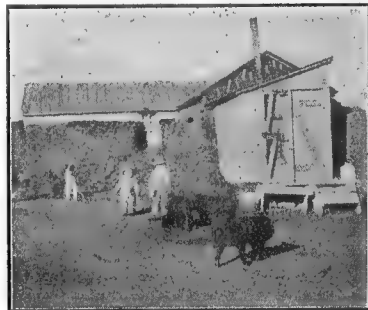
To scatter sunshine everywhere;
To feed and clothe some hungry child;
To gratify the wish of some invalid;
To found rest homes for the working girls.

FORGET

Let us forget the things that vexed and tried us,
The worrying things that caused our souls to fret;
The hopes that, cherished long, were still denied us
Let us forget.

Let us forget the little slights that pained us,
The greater wrongs that rankle sometimes yet;
The pride with which some lofty one disdained us
Let us forget.

Dear Friends:—From Sunny Alberta several boxes came in this week, and I would be grateful if each one would put in their names and address (not for publication) but just that we may send a line of thanks for the loving thought. "A friend" is a very nice signature, but we all feel grieved that we cannot



"Homesteaders,"
Orlin and Walter Hunt, Young, Sask.

know the friends better. I have a list of several new names from Saskatchewan who wish to organize branches, and as soon as possible a full report of these new Guilds will be given.

Remember that the Sunshine work goes on all the time, and I think that clothing and other material Sunshine is needed even more now than at Christmas. The winter is nearly over but it always seems that the strength and often the patience of the mothers gives out waiting for the time when their husbands will start work again. It is indeed amazing how many men are out of work in Winnipeg this winter, and the hardships their little children have to bear makes the heart ache.

Regular Wednesday meetings of the Sunshine Guild have been held at headquarters in Winnipeg for some weeks and have proven a great success. The ladies meet and make up garments for the needy ones, and also for a bazaar which will be held in the near future.

Lovingly,

"MARIE"

SPLENDID REPORT FROM HAROLD GREEN

A report has just been received from H. C. Gardiner, Principal of the Ontario Institution for the Blind with regard to the progress of Harold Green, the little blind boy who was sent there by the Sunshine Society. A note at the top of the report says that grading indicated by the figures 10 meant excellent, while that indicated by the figure 7 meant good. There are other grades of medium and poor, but Harold is in neither of these. In Arithmetic he scored 10 in bible geography and history 10, elocution 10, geography 7, kindergarten 7, reading 7, spelling 10, vocal music 10, bead work 7, physical culture 7, conduct 10, and health 10. All Sunshiners will

be glad to see this very optimistic report, and we are sure that Harold will make a name for himself of which we will all be proud.

ASSISTANCE FROM MCCREARY GRAIN GROWERS

Editor, Sunshine Guild.—As a result of a box social and dance held in the hotel McCreary, February 23, our directors take pleasure in handing you \$5.00 for the noble work of your department. I think our association is the first to send you a donation as a body. As a return for this donation we shall expect to be kept posted with the work of your society; this will especially interest the ladies who are helping our association, and will provide us with many interesting topics. Thanking you for the space in your columns, I am, respectfully yours,

Wm. E. CROSSLEY, Sec.

[Note.—I cannot thank your association too much for the precedent you have established in sending a donation to the Guild. It came at a very opportune time and will go to assist one or two families who are in dire distress. I will take a pleasure in keeping you posted as to our work, and you will be pleased to know that it is making such progress in Western Canada. I trust that many associations will follow the example you have set. Gratefully yours,

"MARIE"

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Mrs. G. Black, Minnedosa, Man.—Letters, post-cards, anything suitable for an old lady.

Mr. England, Alice Hotel Sanitarium, Harrison, Agassiz, B.C.—Books, magazines, post cards.

Mrs. Legg, 401 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg.—Needs cheering up.

Mrs. England, 394 Harbison Avenue, Elmwood, Winnipeg.—Pound shower.

Miss Marjorie M. Parker, Highfield, N.B.—Letters, etc.

Mrs. W. Tuttle, Colborne, Ont.—Letters and magazines.

Miss Jennie Purse, 720 Clark Street, The Annex, Montreal.—Letters, picture post cards, stamps, etc. Anything to bring sunshine into her life.

Mrs. McMillan, 958 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg.—Crippled boy, 7 years. Fresh eggs, chickens, etc.

WELCOME A NEW MEMBER

Dear Marie.—Just a few lines about your Sunshine Guild, which I think is such a splendid plan for helping those most in need of help. I've been an interested reader of the page for sometime and at Xmas sent a few trifles which I hope helped a little.

What I wanted to ask you was: are there any particular rules to become a member. I should like to become a member if I can possibly help a little.

I'm sure your work of bringing so much Sunshine must be a pleasure. Wishing the Guild all success, I am, yours sincerely,

REBA. THOMLINSON.

Kenton, Man.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

Dear Marie.—I am sending you a necktie which may be used for Harold Green. If he is not needing it, it may be used for someone who does need it. I intend sending some more things after awhile. I send them cheerfully.

Yours sincerely,

PEARL FENNELL.

Naisberry, Sask.

A BUNDLE OF COMFORT

Dear Sunshine.—Seeing so many of your letters in the Grain Growers' Guide asking for help, we have made up a bundle of clothes, and we sincerely hope that all will come useful.

We remain, your friends,
MRS. T. S. PERRIN & FAMILY
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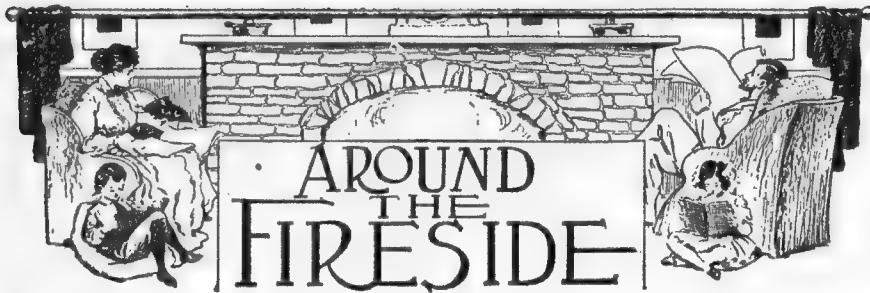
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Keeping the Girls on the Farm

A traveller passing through the best farming district of northern Iowa recently, and taking notes as he travelled, wrote as follows to the Successful Farmer: "In the course of half an hour's ride I passed three different farms that were worked by 'old bachelors.' They were not so very old, either, nor so very unattractive. They had simply drawn a blank in the matrimonial lottery, and had settled down to a monotonous round of washing their own dishes and mending their own shirts.

"The littered yards, dirty windows and dejected look of things in general suggested the thought that some of the ink that had flowed so liberally in disseminating advice as to how to keep the boys on the farm might have found better use in discussing the problem of how to interest the girls in country life. It may be thought that the preference of many country girls for city life is the fault of the farm boys. In the majority of cases, however, this is untrue. As a rule the country boy dresses as well, is as agreeable company, and can 'show a girl as good a time' as his city rival.

"Neither is the migration of the girls to the city the result of the 'glamor' of city life, as we are often told. The first thought that a country girl has when she finds herself in a great city is, 'how dirty,' or 'how awfully crowded.' But, notwithstanding the dirt and the crowds she remains in the city. She would much prefer the blue grass sod of the back pasture to the cement sidewalks of the noisy streets, but she knows too well that if she were to become a farmer's wife she would have no time to take early morning walks in the sparkling dew, nor to spend the afternoons picking wild flowers and hunting for strawberries.

"The girl has seen her mother give the best years of her life to rearing a large family of children, while running at the same time a boarding house and laundry for her husband and two or three hired men. The girl has been to visit friends in the city perhaps. She has opened her eyes in astonishment at the many labor-saving conveniences with which the house was supplied. The hot and cold water system, bathroom, gas range, refrigerator, furnace, and other such accessories that seem so much of a necessity in town, and yet are almost wholly lacking in the majority of country homes, fill her with a longing to live in a place where such devices are obtainable. When she goes home again 'the old oaken bucket' seems doubly heavy, and the work of picking up cobs to start a fire in the smoky stove doubly tedious. It is these simple conveniences, and not the brightly lighted streets, the theatre, nor the dance hall that constitute the so-called 'glamor' of city life.

"We need the girls on the farm. We need them in the church and in the social life of the community. We need them to get up picnics once in a while, to pull us up out of the ruts that we are likely to sink into when we have nothing to think of but our work. We need them as an incentive for us to slick up once in a while, put on a clean collar and a happy smile, and spend Sunday afternoon in polishing up our neglected social qualities. But we do not need them to do the work of windmills, gasoline engines and steam laundries. There are too many things that only a girl or a woman can do to ask or even allow them to spend their life in a round of drudgery that can be largely eliminated by the use of a few modern conveniences."

TIRED MOTHER

The great harm of a mother being tired is that it affects the children.

There was once an eccentric, but wise, schoolmaster who, whenever his pupils misbehaved, punished himself. He was the one to blame, he said.

That holds true in all dealings with human nature. We must be at our serene and cheerfulness if we are to transact our business well.

The nervous mother makes the children nervous.

They do not understand why they are so uncommonly bad, and she thinks they are possessed of the devil. But the reason is that she has poisoned the domestic atmosphere and they breathe it.

Under these hard conditions the "poor" mothers take to rum and the rich ones have two nurses, one for the night and one for the day. The mothers whose circumstances are middle sized are at a loss.

Now, a lot of poetry is written about "children's hour," but the number of children's hours in many families is twenty-four. It lasts all day and all night.

What is most needed is a mother's hour—sixty secluded minutes—door shut and locked, children outside in care of each other or somebody else, mother

the full power to think and act; but from now on her powers are put on the same basis with those of the criminal and idiot. Her confining place is to be the home, where she will be expected to teach and foster independence, freedom, and liberty. Truly, a teacher without knowledge or experience.

Why, when by every act of those around us, up to maturity, we are made to feel that we have rights with our brothers, should those rights be taken from us, dwarfing our powers to deal with the more weighty problems of life?

We feel sure the dower law will not reclaim our rights. And why ask so little? Would it be right to hamper others because we are hampered? It would be no more right, then, to say that because a woman has a homestead and can also act independently, her desire for home life will be obliterated. The possession of a homestead by a man generally increases his desire for home life, and since our needs and aims are alike, in other things, it is only fair to conclude that the possession of a homestead by a woman will have the same effect.

The physical part of man calls for domesticity. Shall we much longer act the part of mere domestic creatures, or shall we call for equal rights and equal responsibilities?

Would it not be worth the time for the women of this great Dominion to join forces, concentrate their powers to bring about such a condition so that the same opportunities be given them that are given to the hordes of men with less ability than theirs, and who are pouring into this country every year?

Are we and our daughters always to be held in the light of imbeciles in this matter of making laws that touches every vital condition under which we live? Surely we understand the needs

and control the conditions under which she gives birth than it is to give birth to children under demoralizing conditions.

And what of the army of women who have no homes? Whatever the cause, have they not a right to live by their own efforts? Who has a right to say that they shall not develop their natural inclinations on these broad prairies if they do not care to, or are not fitted to enter the commercial world?

Our opportunity is at hand. The G.G.A. and U.F.A. have turned their kindly faces toward us and I move that we join in one great body of western farm women to study, to learn, our duty and our true places in the development of the west, and in national affairs, regardless of our former education as to the proper place of woman. Let us look at the situation as it stands and as it concerns us, stating our views clearly, not merely expressing our opinions in a hasty manner without thought, as is the fashion with many of our sex.

I am sure our editor will help by throwing light on our darkness. It may not be an elegant comparison, but serves our purpose, to say that the home is like a great departmental store, inasmuch as it has many departments, each of which must be treated with equal skill and care, if the one grand whole is to be a success.

I have put the motion and I hope to get a seconder, while THE GUIDE will tally the votes.

We are proud of the success of the organized farmer but still more proud of the attitude that they hold toward us in these questions concerning us. And while they are filling the nest with good eggs, we respectfully ask that the fertile egg of equal rights be placed in with the others, and we promise to faithfully care for the future chicks.

MRS. L. LANGSTON.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.

BESIEGED BY BUGS

Editor, FIRESIDE:—Your criticism of reformers in the issue of the 9th inst. is pithy and well taken, and if you hadn't fallen down yourself there had not been the inspirations to set my pencil going. But just let us suppose that Mr. Bok's statement is true and that there are 100,000 bacteria on every square inch of every common drinking vessel and that each one of these 100,000 bacteria is a living, active scorpion menacing the lives of our children. Where have we landed? Shall we commit suicide and escape? How else can we?

Even the "circumambient air" that everyone must breathe in order to live for one brief hour contains some half million bacteria per cubic inch, according to these scientists. What, then, must be the condition of the air in the ordinary school room, where the children are gathered from the palatial home of the aristocrat, the well-to-do business man, the plebeian and the hovel of the debauchee of passion and appetite who, revelling in the haunts of vice and sin, carries the miscellaneous accumulation of virulent bacteria to his home to be fed and bred in the reeking filth of his one-room "habitat," for himself and five or six children who have not a change of clothing for months at a time? The same question may be put up against the churches, the theatres, the railway trains and the stores.

Where have these wild-eyed scientists landed us but into an ocean of bacteria, menacing our every breath and every movement of our lives?

That piece of beautiful silk at which you have been looking and which will soon bedeck your daughter, may have been woven by a Hindu whose finger nails have dropped off from the leprosy. The boots I wear may be made from the skin taken from a beast that died with the Texas fever, and the beautiful gloves I have just bought for my daughter from the skin of a dog that died of the mange.

Just now these scientists are building a great "Chinese wall" of defence (?) for the human race by killing thousands of innocent cows said to be affected with a certain bacteria in order to keep the human family from consumption by drinking the milk of such cows, and yet the very pleasant gentleman who measured off your silk for you is in the last stages of tuberculosis, already humanized with the danger immediate and imminent. Will these scientists take the bolder

PLUCK WINS

*Pluck wins! It always wins! Though days are slow
And nights be dark, 'tween days that come and go.
Still pluck will win; its average is sure,
He gains the prize who will the most endure;
Who faces issues; he who never shirks;
Who waits and watches, and who always works.*

J. B. GOODE

inaccessible except in case of fire on broken limbs. Then the weary mother collects her scattered wits, mends her frayed nerves, reads a book, takes a nap or sits still and does nothing, like the winter life of the Maine farmer, who said: "Sometimes we set an' think, and sometimes we jest set."

At the end of the hour there enters a new mother with new patience, new understanding, new smile.

Yes, the hour is hard to manage. How can the family get on? But—it is worth while! L. H. J.

MEMBERSHIP FOR WOMEN IN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Editor, GUIDE:—After some delay in receiving THE GUIDE of January 19, I was somewhat surprised to see my hasty protest against light stories appearing on the Women's page. But since it was an expression of my principle, I will take advantage of the privilege offered to still further express my views. These pages have given us many inspiring articles, and since many women turn first to this department—and there, either from lack of time or disinclination, "skip" subjects throughout THE GUIDE that stand for all that makes for good—it would seem the better policy to keep those things intended to help women where they will reach the greatest number.

Perhaps with many of us our earliest recollections were that we stood equal with our brothers in all that concerned home and school life, both physically and mentally. We cannot forget the time when the difference was first shown—that important day when the son of the home casts his first vote. Important to him because he has gained his right to full citizenship. Important to the daughter because she felt within her

of our sex better than men do, and since we are considered human and come under the dictum of laws controlling humans, why not have a voice in the making of these laws?

Must we go on giving birth to daughters whose fate will be the same as ours have been, and are we to continue to give our sons to help swell the number of toilers so that the product of their labors will increase the gluttonous demands for wealth of the men behind the great political web. To be sure, these men are allowing the government to give us helps in the way of lectures and bulletins fresh from the brains of able men and women. They are even thinking it to their decided advantage to teach our girls in public schools (using public money) how to better look after the physical needs of their male toilers.

The key-note of all these helps ring with more and better merchantable products. All of this would be a great step in the right direction if all things were equal.

Is it just possible that these men know that better enlightened boys and girls, cleaner men and voting women, will be deterrent to the satisfying of their ravenous appetites for money! In that case are we to bow our heads and respectfully obey when told, "Your place is at home"? For those of us who have taken the responsibilities of home, we have no right or desire to neglect them, no more than our husbands have to neglect their business and there is no equal for neglect in either case.

The business man must give some time and thought to the outside conditions under which his business is carried on, if he expects success. So with the business wife and mother; if her work is to bring her the results she is striving for. It is more her duty to keep clean

step and continue their wall building for humanity's sake?

But I must quit. A good thing may be carried too far. The truth is that humanity has been getting on bravely amid all this army of dangerous bacteria and over-population is more imminent than depopulation.

It would be of little avail to avoid the common drinking cup unless some of these scientists will invent a bacteriagun and equip an army to shoot them out of the air, kill off the human consumptives and thus give a small margin of hope to the millions of bacteria-beseiged humanity.

MRS. B. GIFFORD.

Maymont, Sask.

[Note.—The above highly entertaining and picturesque letter comes unburdened by any particular anxiety concerning the immediate disappearance of the race by bacteria, even though it contains such an alarming catalogue of presumptive facts and figures. It is a happiness to be able to state, on the authority of a real scientist that the air we breathe out-of-doors really contains no harmful bacteria in the winter, with snow on the ground, but is absolutely pure. Frequent tests of this have been made in the city of Winnipeg.

The opinion is given, at its face value, that silk is woven mostly by machinery so that the "Chinaman" could scarcely polute it in the weaving, and the cocoons of the leprous Hindu undergo so many

malignant menace to health, quite conspicuous as a germ-breeder and indefensible in every way, and when it is cleaned there is a fighting chance for the race, should other sanitary conditions correspond.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Editor, FIRESIDE:—Observing the remarks regarding "Women's Suffrage," would ask if I might take the liberty to give the Sisters a view of the question that has come to me and ask if that side has appeared to them. So many of the debates of late have been on "Woman's Rights."

I would ask if we are working together as Sisters to get the best out of the rights we now have—if we have numbered our rights and are working on the lines connected with them in logical ways that may bring about the best results? To mention another article in THE GUIDE, "Are we working as 'individuals' or 'imitators'?"

The temperance work and the church seems to be one of the fields of "home-women's" work—the point we look to for clean political work and honesty in all legitimate business. Have you thought, or are some of us "on the wrong track"? What an open door you will give the woman on the other side of the fence, and that they outnumber us about three to one at least; and their influence on the worst of our voters, beyond the

for us, we will have more time for the rest, and our own individual characteristics, and will not be obliged to become mere imitators.

What an immense school and office we can have on our grounds! Life has for its base the architect, the artist, the botanist, the musician. Let these things bring us, with our knowledge of truth and right, the — What? Rest, heart desires or—well—can you tell me what we do want after we have votes?

MRS. T. D. B.

Norgate, Feb. 21.

[Note.—Replying to this letter of Mrs. B., other questions suggest themselves as answers to her questions. First then, could one not as justly say women "imitate" men in walking or sleeping, as in voting? And why not "imitate"? Do not men "imitate"? Who assigned "church work and temperance work to women as the only righteous fields for her away from home endeavors? Will a day spent away from home in church work be shorter than one spent away in politics?

Will the neglect and loss at home be less? Is it better to quarrel about religion and temperance than to quarrel about the suffrage? Is not woman's suffrage temperance? Is the suffrage a "heavy responsibility" to men? Why should it be to women? Shall woman think by order and drop suffrage because it is refused her?

IS "the man in love with us" who denies us a lawful identity and holds us a chattel, an incidental?

How shall we work out "our own individual characteristics" without "imitating" somebody? "Our own characteristics" may be politics. What then? Who has the temerity to arrogate the prerogative of dictating to half a universe of womankind just what her heart's desire shall be?

"What do women want when they have voted?" Their laws enforced. Is it realized that, now the good man loses his vote on questions of moral reform? The "Tammany man" out-votes him. Is that well? A ballot is sexless when it reaches the ballot-box. Therefore woman's vote would actually count with that of the good man.

WHY THEY ARE POOR.

Their ideas are larger than their purses.

They think the world owes them a living.

They do not keep account of their expenditures.

They are easy dupes of schemers and promoters.

They reverse the maxim: "Duty before pleasure."

They have too many and too expensive amusements.

They do not think it worth while to save nickles and dimes.

They have risked a competence in trying to get rich quickly.

They allow friends to impose upon their good nature and generosity.

They try to do what others expect of them, and not what they can afford.

The parents are economical, but the children have extravagant ideas.

They do not do to-day what they can possibly put off until to-morrow.

They do not think it worth while to put contracts or agreements in writing.

They prefer to incur debts rather than do work which they consider beneath them.

They do not dream that little mortgage on their farm can ever turn them out of doors.

They have indorsed their friends' notes or guaranteed payment just for accommodation.

They risk all their eggs in one basket when they are not in a position to watch or control it.

They think it will be time enough to begin to save for a rainy day when the rainy day comes.

Two of anything but children make a pair; two of them make a mob.

When Subscribers wish to have the address to which their paper is being sent changed they must always give their old address as well as the new one. The change cannot be made unless this is done.

DIDN'T NEED ANY MORE.

A very subdued-looking boy of about thirteen years, with a long scratch on his nose, and an air of general dejection, came to his teacher in one of the Canadian public schools and handed her a note before taking his seat. The note read as follows:

Miss Teacher:

Please excuse James for not being there yesterday. He played troant, but I guess you don't need to lick him for it, as the boy he played troant with an' him fell out, an' the boy licked him, an' a man they sassed caught him an' licked him, an' the driver of a sled they hung on to licked him also. Then his pa licked him, an' I had to give him another one for sassing me for telling his pa, so you need not lick him till next time. I guess he thinks he better keep in school hereafter.

dye-baths and preparatory cleanings that danger from that source is small. The same may be said of the "Texas fevered beast" and the "Manged" dog skins. These hides are not used raw, but tanned and prepared first.

The idea of slaughtering tuberculous cows seems to be a good one, for in eating or drinking of bacilli, tubercule is naturally a very forceful and immediate means of inoculation, and what then?

Any germs that might and doubtless do lodge upon the goods sold for wearing apparel by a consumptive may readily be disinfected by exposure to light and and fresh air. No consumptive should be allowed to handle food stuffs.

It is true that the race has survived a succession of plagues and other scourges of sickness, generated by unsanitary conditions; but at what a terrible cost of life! These plagues were all stayed by the introduction of better rules of living. In short, by a recognition of the presence of the harmful bacteria and then its destruction.

It can be said for the churches and theatres that they are roomy, high ceillinged, well ventilated, and people are nearly clean who go there—and the period of occupation is so short, only one and a half to two hours.

After this minute consideration of the ideas brought out in Mrs. Gifford's letter, it will, it is hoped, again appear clear that the school drinking cup is a

knowledge of many that are not workers in the ranks of the "salvation army" or rescue department. This thought may seem severe to some, yet it would seem that until we can successfully cope with some of the rights we have that suffrage would only add a heavy responsibility to those we already have.

If we cannot manage the man in love with us, or the growing man God has given us, so that they will do this severe work and so train our daughters that their influence will not help some other mother and her son, what is our power or influence at the polls?

If I am not of sufficient value to the husband or son to give me my rights with what rights the "general conditions" give me to place me on the right footing financially, how will the vote add to my power after I have elbowed my way through the political movement, cutting out these characters that I do not wish to come in contact with in my home.

Many men, like many women, shirk their true responsibilities. Now, why should we add to our own by having that to deal with? It means another line of study. Have we not enough? Look at the Checker Board of Life or the "Chess Board." Are our "kings" of so little vale? If so, will it help us to come in contact with those on the "other side of the fence"?

If we can use the arms and rights we have to make them do "this work at least"

BOOK BARGAINS

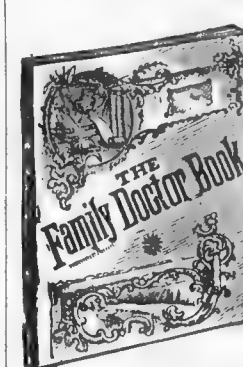
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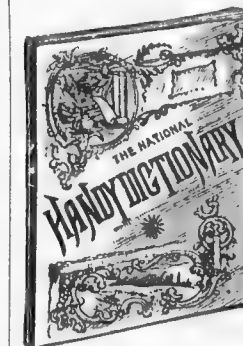
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Successful Farmers Creameries

How the Farmers of Churchbridge, Sask.
Made Good by Co-operation

In the early nineties when general depression was felt in the west the farmers of the Churchbridge district in Saskatchewan, felt it keenly. The majority of the settlers were newly arrived and were struggling to establish themselves on the land. Several bad seasons compelled many of them to abandon grain growing as their chief means of livelihood. They took up the live-stock industry in its various branches. Even this industry, though it assured a certain revenue, did not bring the returns that the labor involved demanded. Butter in those days sold for from five to eight cents per pound and was a drag on the market, while eggs brought no better figure. An exodus of farmers was threatened, but Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, was the means of improving the condition of affairs. Under his capable management, farmers were encouraged to co-operate in the establishment of creameries and the Dominion government advanced funds for the purchase and installation of the creamery plant. The government also engaged butter makers and bought necessary supplies, and in turn sold the butter. The proceeds were divided among the patrons at ten cents per pound for manufactured butter monthly, the balance to be paid at the end of the season when the last consignment had been sold. One cent per pound was retained by the government to repay expenses. The farmers of Churchbridge district were among the first to take advantage of the government offer. The leaders in the movement were: James Nixon, Kimbrae, and H. Roberts and B. D. Westman, of Churchbridge. As a result of their labors, the Churchbridge Creamery Association was formed and a creamery built in 1898. The original capital stock was \$2,000 which was later increased to \$3,700. This was the actual cost of the factory and plant, which yields an annual dividend to the shareholders of seven per cent. A local board of managers conducted the business of the creamery. The method of collecting cream has been to divide the district into cream routes, some of them beginning eighteen miles from Churchbridge. Tenders were asked for hauling the cream on these routes for so

much per pound for manufactured butter. In early years the cost of collecting cream averaged one and a half cents per pound of butter, but in later years this increased to two cents. For several years the creamery also handled eggs got from patrons in the same way as the cream. This brought up the price paid by local merchants so that the creameries went out of the egg business.

Prof. Robertson's scheme was to educate the farmers to run their own creameries without receiving government aid after some years of experience. In 1907 the Churchbridge Creamery Association took over their creamery from government supervision, and it has since been operated entirely by Churchbridge farmers. In financing the creameries under local control, the directors secured accommodation from the bank at seven per cent, and were thus enabled to hold their butter when considered advantageous. The directors selected an executive of three to handle sales and purchases. When the executive is in doubt a meeting of the directors is called. When the local men took over the creamery there was a great falling off in the business which was due to various causes. Scarcity of farm labor and continuous good crops caused a large number of farmers to give up dairying to a great extent. Branch creameries were erected and operated at Tantallon and Langenberg. A large number of former patrons of the Churchbridge creamery sent their cream to these factories. Furthermore, Winnipeg creameries and others on the Yorkton branch of the C.P.R. catered for cream in the Churchbridge locality, offering high prices and a considerable quantity of cream was shipped out annually. Great credit is due the patrons of Churchbridge creamery, who stood by their home industry in seasons of adversity. Nothing but their firm conviction in the benefit of co-operation could have induced them to give the loyal support which they gave their own creamery. The material increase in last year's business gave hope for still greater increase next season. The following summary of the business done by the creamery at Churchbridge since its establishment is self explanatory. It shows what co-operation has done for Churchbridge.

The following is interesting data taken from the creamery books:

| Year | Number of Patrons | Lbs. of Butter Manufactured | Selling Price | Cost to Patrons | Paid to Farmers | Total amount of Production |
|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1898 | 70 | 22,223 | 20.20c. | 6.65c. | 13.55c. | 4,189.21 |
| 1899 | 84 | 31,674 | 20.19c. | 6.59c. | 13.60c. | 6,396.77 |
| 1900 | 127 | 65,325 | 20.02c. | 6.55c. | 13.47c. | 13,084.80 |
| 1901 | 233 | 121,419 | 19.14c. | 5.50c. | 13.64c. | 23,239.68 |
| 1902 | 239 | 116,030 | 18.49c. | 6.10c. | 12.39c. | 21,589.88 |
| 1903 | 189 | 110,285 | 19.51c. | 6.06c. | 13.45c. | 21,530.04 |
| 1904 | 202 | 119,979 | 20.85c. | 6.06c. | 14.79c. | 23,022.70 |
| 1905 | 252 | 128,198 | 19.84c. | 4.25c. | 15.59c. | 25,438.91 |
| 1906 | 105 | 56,156 | 19.77c. | ... | ... | 11,106.67 |
| 1907 | 75 | 33,501 | 21.99c. | ... | ... | 7,806.65 |
| 1908 | 72 | 36,637 | 22.58c. | 6.06c. | 16.52c. | 8,272.63 |
| 1909 | 160 | 49,491 | 22.94c. | 5.00c. | 17.94c. | 11,353.48 |

179,031.42

The following is a summary of the business of the Churchbridge Creamery Association at Churchbridge, for the season of 1909. The season opened on May 15, and closed on October 15. Cream was received from 160 patrons. The average price paid to patrons for butter fat was 20 cents. Making and hauling charges were 3.65 cents per pound.

RECEIPTS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 41,164 pounds butter fat, yielding 49,491 pounds butter which sold for | \$11,353.48 |
| Butter-milk sold for | 18.00 |
| Old Boiler sold for | 10.00 |
| Balance from Molson's Bank | 57.11 |

Total receipts \$11,438.59

EXPENDITURES

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| By overdraft at end of 1908.. | \$260.77 |
| Interest on Stock at 7% | 240.38 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Ice | 91.60 |
| Fuel | 62.90 |
| Insurance on butter and plant .. | 81.75 |
| Paid patrons for butter fat | 8,232.80 |
| Hauling Cream | 809.69 |
| Butter Maker's Salary | 503.50 |
| Labor | 10.50 |
| Directors' Salaries | 40.00 |
| Secretary's Salary | 75.00 |
| Supplies | 523.31 |
| Interest on Bank Accommodations and Exchange, stamps and stationery | 54.02 |
| Taxes | 20.00 |
| Refund on Butter | 76.24 |
| Drying and Freight | 75.46 |
| Cash, Balance in Bank | 280.67 |

\$11,438.59

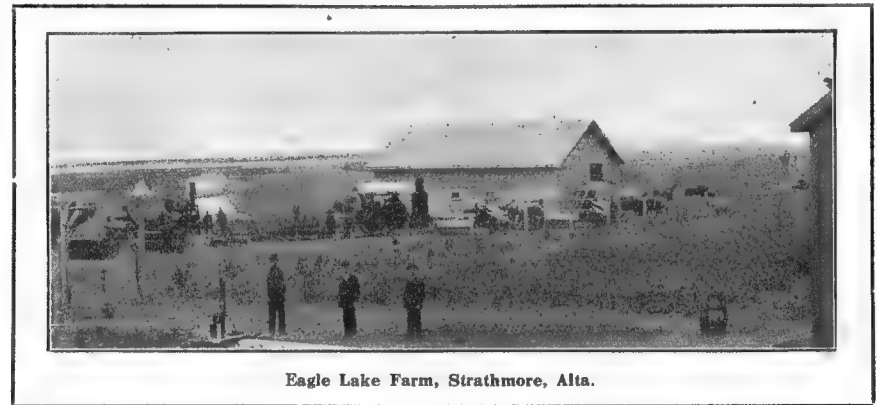
J. C. EINARSSON, Pres.
A. LOPTON, Sec.-Treas.

? Does Farming Pay ?

That farming does pay was very strikingly proven in the course of an interview with Messrs. Robson and Skeen, who have charge of the Eagle Lake farm near Strathmore. This farm is owned by C. Geo. Bowlus, of Scribner, Nebraska. It appears that while Mr. Bowlus farms by proxy in southern Alberta, he last year supplied a gasoline traction engine and the necessary equipment for extensive farming. With the assistance of four men, Messrs. Robson and Skeen began operations about the 15th of April, 1909, plowing 500 acres of stubble land and put in the crop as follows: 220 acres oats, 45 acres of barley, 19 acres of potatoes, and 12 acres of alfalfa. The crop as shown by the thrasher's returns and verified by measurement of the granaries

and one midway between the two. The roof consists of two-inch planks covered with a layer of straw, then earth, and then another layer of straw, and then two feet of earth. Then to make assurance doubly sure, the threshing machine was set near the cellar and a stack of straw was thrown over the whole thing. During the coldest weather entrance was made without endangering the contents of the cellar. Two large boxes or chimneys were built into the roof to afford ventilation. During the mild weather it was found necessary to keep the doors and ventilators open during the day.

These crops were made during a period of a little more than 120 days, or from the middle of April to the first of September, and their value may be determined on



Eagle Lake Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

shows the yield as follows: 16,760 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of barley, 6,000 of wheat and 2,700 bushels of potatoes. One field of oats yielded 101½ bushels to the acre.

In speaking of the potatoes, Mr. Robson said that there were three varieties planted—Early Ohio, Early Six Weeks, and Goodrich. One acre of the latter variety gave a yield of 250 bushels to the acre, and the whole field averaged 150 bushels to the acre. A root cellar, 32 by 33, was constructed in such a manner that a wagon can be backed into it and unloaded on either side into bins provided for potatoes. There are three doors in this entrance, one at the outer surface, one at the bottom of the incline

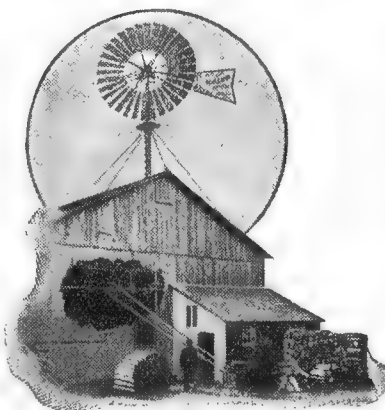
the basis of current prices. In addition to this, the manager broke out 750 acres of prairie sod, fencing and other improvements for which Mr. Bowlus paid him nearly \$3,000. When it is taken into consideration that most of this work was done during a period of a little more than 120 days, it speaks volumes for the agricultural possibilities of southern Alberta. The money for all this work has been furnished by Mr. Bowlus, and it is scarcely necessary to state that the cash which he invested here is good American gold. This illustration is another proof that the land in the Bow River Valley is being purchased by men who are not speculators only, but they very materially assist in the development of the district.

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Saskatchewan Elevator Commission

The following is a copy of the order-in-council appointing the elevator commission in Saskatchewan on February 26. It also outlines the scope of their enquiry. It reads:—

"The executive council has had under consideration the action taken by the legislative assembly at its recent session upon a petition presented by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association setting forth inter alia that the storage facilities for grain at initial points throughout the province are practically all in the control of companies who buy or sell, or buy and employ in manufacture and sale, that commodity; and alleging that the operation of such storage facilities by powerful companies for private gain has proved detrimental to the prosperity of the growers of grain throughout the province by lowering the general level of prices which they obtain for their principal product, and therefore detrimental to all those industries and businesses whose prosperity is derived from the consuming and purchasing power of the farming population. It was further alleged in the said petition that the monopoly enjoyed by the said companies through ownership of the storage facilities makes combination for the control of both domestic and export prices by these companies easy of accomplishment, menacing alike the well-being of the producers of grain and the consumers of bread.

"The petitioners expressed their opinion that the only feasible plan for the improvement of the condition of affairs reported is that which has been demanded by the organized farmers of the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta through their representative associations, namely, that the storage facilities in each province be owned by the provincial government and operated under an independent commission as a public utility, and the petitioner prayed that legislation be enacted providing for the acquirement or creation of government owned storage facilities at initial points throughout the province for grain shipment sufficient for the requirements of the farmers for the marketing of their grain; and also for the operation of such facilities by a commission."

"The aforesaid petition was considered in the select standing committee on agriculture and municipal law, before which also representations on this subject were made by the secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, who stated that the plan suggested in the petition was only one of several plans which had been mooted to remedy existing conditions and who asked that before the said plan, or any plan, was adopted by the government a thorough enquiry should be made. The committee thereupon reported to the legislative assembly that it was convinced that the existing conditions respecting the handling of grain justifies action on the part of the government and legislature towards realizing the object set forth by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; and having regard to the admittedly numerous and intricate details involved in the solution of a problem of such magnitude, recommended that a commission should be appointed by the government for the purpose of making a searching inquiry into proposals looking to the creation and operation of a system of elevators to effect the objects outlined by the Grain Growers' Association, and that the result of such inquiry be reported with all convenient speed. The legislative assembly, after considering the report of the select standing committee on agriculture and municipal law, unanimously expressed concurrence therein.

"In connection with the foregoing the executive council is aware of the fact that in the season of 1909, Saskatchewan produced more than one-half of the total quantity of grain produced for consumption and export by western Canada, and in the future is likely to supply an increasing proportion of Canada's grain crop, yet the control of the western Canadian grain trade, the business of the trade, and the profits accruing from it are largely maintained, done and enjoyed by interests located outside the province. The latter is a condition which the executive council con-

siders should also be inquired into and remedied as far as practicable.

"The executive council is of opinion that the inquiry which has been authorized by the legislative assembly can best be undertaken by special commissioners appointed for the purpose under the provisions of an ordinance respecting inquiries concerning public matters with all the powers that can be conferred upon such commissioners under the said ordinance; and for that purpose advises that Your Honor's commission under the said ordinance do issue to Robert McGill, Esquire, a professor in Dalhousie University, in the province of Nova Scotia; George Langley, Esquire, of Maymont, member of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan, and Frederick W. Green, of Moose Jaw, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, requiring them to make searching enquiry into the proposals looking to the creation and operation of a system of elevators to effect the objects outlined by the Grain Growers' Association and any other matters incidental thereto and referred to in the foregoing which may come before them, and to report their findings with all convenient speed."

RETAILERS OPPOSE CO-OPERATIVE BILLS

The largest deputation which ever invaded Parliament Hill waited upon Sir Wilfred Laurier and the majority of the cabinet February 25, when 500 retail merchants voiced their opposition to Lloyd Harris' and F. D. Monk's co-operative bills. The House of Commons, in which the delegation convened, was filled to its utmost capacity. J. A. Beaudry, Montreal, treasurer of the Dominion Retail Grocers' Association, dealt at great length with the short comings of the bills placing special emphasis upon the lack of uniformity which could exist among the proposed loan societies.

"This is the greatest and most gigantic fraud ever introduced into any country," declared L. M. Trevern, of Toronto, secretary of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association.

"It is an attempt to take our profits away from us. If this bill is all right, then the sermon on the mount is all wrong."

Sir Wilfred, in reply, said that the question of co-operation was a question of business rather than a purely political question. "And I am sure," continued the premier, "from the character of the gentlemen who are behind these bills, that they are trying to act in the very best interests of the working people."

After advising the merchants to appoint a committee to watch the legislation in question, Sir Wilfred assured them that their arguments would be carefully considered by the government and an effort would be made to deal justly with all the people concerned.

SIXTY-TWO SWEEP TO DEATH IN A SNOWSLIDE

Sixty men were swept to death by a tremendous snowslide early Saturday morning, between Roger's Pass station and Glacier, on the Canadian Pacific railway, at the summit of the Selkirk mountains.

The victims of the slide, about half of whom were white men and the remainder Japs, had gone from Nelson to clear away a snow obstruction. The work of clearing the track was about half finished when, without warning, an enormous slide came down, burying the track under fifty feet of snow for a distance of two hundred yards. The workmen were completely penned in and had not the slightest chance to escape.

Up to 6 o'clock thirty bodies had been found, ten of these Japanese. All the men in the section gangs in that vicinity have been checked up, and the total number missing is sixty-two. There is no question but this is the total death list.

Relief trains were rushed from Nelson, Kamloops, Arrowhead and Calgary, carrying all the available doctors and nurses and hundreds of workmen to carry on the work of clearing the snow away in an effort to recover the bodies of the victims. It is feared that a number of the men were swept into the canyon and that the bodies will never be recovered.

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The best Bean is Honey Pod Wax. It and Western Beauty Garden Pea are Manitoba productions. Then you should have Manitoba-grown Onion Sets. They cannot be obtained elsewhere as we are the only house growing them in Manitoba. Write for our

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Then look at the "MAGNET'S" extra large bowl, which is supported at top and bottom when all others have only one end supported. A Perfect Brake which circles the bowl. A skimmer in one piece that takes out all the butter fat at the same time separates all impurities, and the "MAGNET" is so easy to operate a child can turn it. If you buy a "MAGNET" the size can be increased to larger sizes up to 1,000 lbs., and an hour with the same machine will show that the "MAGNET" is not slighted in any part, and that each part is so built and fitted together that the machine will not wear out in fifty years.

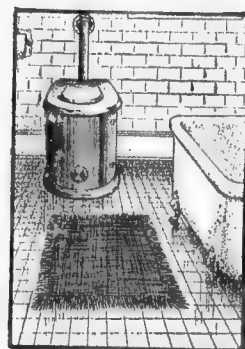
It will cost you one cent to look the "MAGNET" over, and try it in your own dairy. Better spend the cent on a postal card now.

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TRYING TO AVERT TARIFF WAR

With the olive branch of peace held out on both sides, representatives of the American tariff board, Messrs. Emery and Pepper with United States Consul-General J. G. Foster, met Sir Wilfred Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding and other members of the Canadian government and broached tariff issue between the two countries in a preliminary way over a good dinner at Rideau Club, Ottawa, March 3. With an expression on both sides of friendliness and a desire to avoid any tariff war, the two negotiating parties have started off well toward a mutually desired goal of commercial peace with honor. On arrival at Ottawa at noon March 3, Prof. Emery said: "We come in a spirit of investigation. It is a pleasure for us to visit you, and we hope as a result of our visit the good business relations which exist between our country and yours will continue."

Concession for concession is the password to Canada's tariff favors. One argument that may be used by the American representatives in favor of the United States being accorded the favored nation treatment by Canada is that the Payne-Aldrich tariff gives a substantial tariff reduction to Canada as compared with the old Dingley tariff. Since the new tariff came into effect the reduction in duties on Canadian imports into the states has totalled over \$2,000,000, as compared with what the duties would have been on the same volume of imports under the old tariff.

The Canadian view of this argument, however, is that the lower rates were intended for the benefit of the American consumer rather than for the benefit of the Canadian exporter of lumber, hides, etc., who now has a little freer access to the American market. The new tariff was not intended as an concession to Canada and has general application. Consequently Can-

ada does not see why it should make any special concession to the United States in return.

Later

While negotiations are being conducted in a most friendly and sympathetic spirit on both sides, and while both governments are manifestly anxious to avoid a tariff war, which would result from the application of the maximum tariff to Canada in the case of President Taft's tariff advisors, cannot be convinced that undue discrimination does not exist, it is evident that there is still considerable uncertainty as to the outcome.

THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TANGLE

After a week of debate, the vote on the want of confidence resolution in the Rutherford government in Alberta took place at 9 o'clock March 3. The amendment presented by J. W. Woolf, of Cardston, designated as the whitewash resolution, was first voted upon and resulted in a triumph for the government, the vote standing 23 to 15 in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Woolf's amendment called upon the government to adopt the offers set out in the letter to the premier on February 23, from President Clark, of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, in which he consented to leave \$1,000,000 of the bond guarantee payable at the rate of \$20,000 a mile for fifty miles in the banks until after the entire line from Edmonton to Fort McMurray was completed.

The amendment was endorsed by the government which contended that the agreement as it stood, safe-guarded the interests of the province, but there was nothing improper in accepting additional security on good faith from the company when they offered it as a result of criticism in the legislature.

Opposition Favors Grain Growers

The greater part of the last week in the Manitoba legislature has been spent by the members slinging mud at each other across the floor of the house. Any stranger, who might have been reading the party papers in the province, would have been justified in considering that the legislature was composed almost exclusively of a bunch of crooks. There was hardly a single member in the house who was not charged by his opponent with being directly or indirectly connected with some legal or illegal graft. Of course, those who are familiar with this system of dragging the name of Manitoba through the mire understand that it is done for the purpose of procuring political capital. After the members of the legislature had exhausted themselves slinging mud they decided to get down to business. The elevator bill was compelled to wait for a week for consideration, however on Monday night, March 7, Hon. G. R. Coldwell moved the second reading of the bill. In doing so he delivered an able address on the subject of government ownership in general. He heartily approved of the principle of government ownership, and reviewed the work that had been done by governments in other countries. He showed that if the elevator system of Manitoba was owned by the public it would return a very handsome profit. In speaking to the bill, however, Mr. Coldwell adhered strictly to the attitude which the government had assumed towards the demands of the Grain Growers. He maintained that the government could not allow the control of the commission to pass out of their hands as it would be violating the first principle of responsible government.

The debate was adjourned by T. C. Norris, leader of the opposition, and was again continued last night (Tuesday). Mr. Norris in his address reviewed the situation in Manitoba, and the agitation of the Grain Growers in a clear and concise manner. He seemed to have given considerable study to the subject, and declared that a remedy was needed in the present situation. Mr. Norris in speaking of the government's attitude, on the control of the commission disagreed entirely with Mr. Coldwell, and said that under a proper system appointment to the commission would be practically determined by the Grain Growers.

The Grain Growers are right in their contention; they are responsible for this scheme, and therefore they naturally want to be satisfied that the men who are appointed are such as they believe to be competent and reliable. It was necessary to have a commission totally independent of the government if this scheme is to be a success." Mr. Norris held that such would not infringe on the principle of responsible government. He also held that there was no need of an expropriation clause in the bill, and that there was no need of demanding a sixty per cent. petition from the farmers. This last provision he held was most dangerous. In conclusion Mr. Norris moved the resolution, which is published in this issue of THE GUIDE on the editorial page. This resolution embodies in principle all the demands of the Grain Growers.

STOCK BREEDERS WANT PUBLIC ABATTOIRS

There will probably be united action by the stock breeders of Manitoba toward the erection of a public abattoir in Manitoba. A meeting of the stock men was held at the big Winter Fair at Brandon, and a committee was appointed to look into the matter. W. H. English, thought that the stock men should endorse the action of the Grain Growers in respect to this matter. J. G. Barron, of Carberry, claimed that it is impossible to get stock fed or watered in Winnipeg, and the Manitoba shippers were treated worse than any other shipper in the world. The directors were of the opinion, that the committee should at once go into the matter with the mayor and council in Winnipeg to see if they had any intention of accepting the offer of \$50,000 made by the government for the building of a public abattoir.

Sixty miners were killed and 100 injured by the explosion of a powder magazine in a mine at Juneau, Alaska. Twenty-three bodies have been recovered.

William T. Stead declares the Asquith government will abandon last year's budget and that next year's financial measure will make provisions for two years. Mr. Stead declares Great Britain will lose millions as a result of the present political situation.

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| PRICES | |
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| 1 pound bottle, each | \$.25 |
| 5 " jars | .90 |
| 10 " " " | 1.65 |
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| Per barrel containing 400 lbs. | 52.00 |


No extra charge for Containers

These prices on Formaldehyde of guaranteed strength and quality are the lowest we have ever been able to quote. Our price has been reduced in consequence of a very large purchase made possible by the heavy sale of our Formaldehyde last season. The above prices are lower than those quoted in our Spring and Summer Catalogue, but customers ordering from the Catalogue will receive a rebate of the difference.

Orders should be placed at once as the demand for guaranteed Formaldehyde increases enormously each year.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Liverpool Market Letter

By PROCTER & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 22, 1910

The market has witnessed a further decline on the week to the extent of about 6d. per qr. The decline has not stimulated the demand, but on the contrary seems to have extinguished what little demand there was previously. The week's shipments were about the same as the previous week, and are certainly quite sufficient to meet all requirements. The absence of demand is felt both for near and distant wheat. We have been having abnormal weather in the U.K., heavy gales alternating with deluges of rain, the land is too wet to admit of cultivation, and a return to fine weather is urgently needed. France.—The bad weather in this country still continues and it will certainly be serious if a change does not come very soon. Meantime French markets have not taken much notice of the weather, evidently considering there is yet time to make good arrears of work. Paris prices on the week show hardly any change. From Germany crop reports are satisfactory, and native wheat more freely offered. India.—We hear nothing but the very best reports from this grower. Russia.—The Sea of Azov has now been officially declared open and our cable this morning advises one firm of shippers loading and others preparing to load cargo. Our agent looks for shipments from that part to be freely made in the course of two or three weeks, so that about the middle to the end of March we ought to witness an increase in the volume of wheat put afloat from Russia. The opening of navigation is unusually early and first hand sellers still ask above the market value here, but resellers are pressing at reduced prices. Some of the wheat afloat for Europe has been shipped for shippers' account unsold, and shippers in this position are becoming anxious.

Argentine.—Markets in the Plate continue almost as firm as ever, and so far show no signs of yielding. There are, however, two causes which may operate in favor of a decline there; the first is that the present needs of short sellers are fairly well covered, and the second that the freight supply is decreasing. At present ruinous rates ship-owners will not let their vessels go out on the chance of a charter, and quite a number of steamers already there have been ordered away in ballast to other countries. There is still no reliable estimate of the export surplus; one thing seems certain—there is a great deal of wheat that is of very inferior quality. Looked at from a U.K. point of view, the conditions seem to warrant a lower level of prices, but this has been the case for so long and the market has still been maintained that bears are discouraged.

Liverpool General Market Report

(Corn Trade News, Tuesday, February 22, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are quiet and lower to sell. Off Coast cargoes.—40/9 (approx. \$1.22½) asked, 40/3 (approx. \$1.20½) bid for Red Walla and Blue Stem per Tarpenbec.

Australian wheat cargoes.—39/3 (approx. \$1.17½) wanted for 14,000 qrs. New South Wales, Feb. 39/9 (approx. \$1.19½) asked for steamer South Australian on passage, and 39/6 (approx. \$1.18½) asked for about 5,000 tons South-Vict. Feb. shipment. Parcels to Liverpool for Jan.-Feb. are held at 38/7½ (approx. \$1.15½).

Russian wheat cargoes are easy and offer at 3d. to 6d. decline without buyers. Azoff-Black Sea, Feb. O/S, 38/6 to 40/6 (approx. \$1.15½ to \$1.21½). 4,000 tons Azoff at the opening of navigation offers at 40/- (approx. \$1.20).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—38/9 (approx. \$1.16½) wanted for 4,500 tons Rosafe 61½ lbs., expected Feb. 38/- (approx. \$1.14) asked for 5,000 tons Barusso, Jan.-Feb. 37/7½ (approx. \$1.12½) for Feb.-March. 37/6 (approx. \$1.12½) asked for parcels for Liverpool of Barusso, 62 lbs., Jan.-Feb. 37/3 (approx. \$1.11½) for Feb.-March. 37/6 (approx. \$1.12½) asked in London for Barusso, 62½ lbs. Jan.-Feb. 37/4½ (approx. \$1.12½) for Feb.-March.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet at 1½d. to 3d. lower. Parcels to London are quiet at 3d. decline.

| | | | |
|---|-------|---------|---------|
| No. 1 Nor. Man. .. (pcl. L'p'l.) .. Afloat .. | 38/7½ | approx. | \$1.15½ |
| No. 1 Nor. Man. Feb.-March .. | 38/9 | " | 1.16½ |
| No. 2 Nor. Man. Feb.-March .. | 38/3 | " | 1.14½ |
| No. 3 Nor. Man. Feb.-March .. | 37/9 | " | 1.13½ |
| No. 1 Nor. Man. .. (pcl. Ldn.) .. Feb.-March .. | 39/6 | " | 1.18½ |
| No. 2 Nor. Man. Feb.-March .. | 38/9 | " | 1.16½ |
| No. 3 Nor. Man. Feb.-March .. | 38/6 | " | 1.15½ |

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are very quiet, about unchanged. Choice White Kurrachee .. May-June .. 7/8 approx. \$1.10 2-5

Choice White Kurrachee .. Afloat .. 8/4 " 1.20

Indian parcels to London are quiet and easier. Choice White Kurrachee .. Feb.-March .. 41/- approx. \$1.23

Choice White Kurrachee .. May-June .. 38/6 " 1.15½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

| | | | |
|--|------|---------|---------|
| WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16. | | | |
| 10-12,000 qrs. Australian .. Feb. shipment .. | 39/3 | approx. | \$1.17½ |
| THURSDAY, FEB. 17. | | | |
| 12,000 qrs. New South Wales. .. Feb. shipment .. | 39/3 | approx. | \$1.17½ |
| FRIDAY, FEB. 18. | | | |
| 4,500 tons Rosafe .. Jan.-Feb. shipment .. | 38/9 | approx. | \$1.16½ |

SALES OF PARCELS

(Liverpool)

| | | | |
|--|------|---------|---------|
| THURSDAY, FEB. 17. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .. Feb.-March .. | 39/- | approx. | \$1.17 |
| FRIDAY, FEB. 18. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .. Nearly due .. | 38/9 | approx. | \$1.16½ |
| SATURDAY, FEB. 19. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .. March-April .. | 39/- | approx. | \$1.17 |
| TUESDAY, FEB. 22. | | | |
| 2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. .. Feb.-March .. | 37/9 | approx. | \$1.13½ |

(London)

| | | | |
|---|--------|---------|---------|
| WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .. March .. | 39/10½ | approx. | \$1.19½ |
| FRIDAY, FEB. 18. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .. Afloat .. | 39/6 | approx. | \$1.18½ |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .. Feb.-March .. | 39/3 | " | 1.17½ |
| MONDAY, FEB. 21. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. .. March .. | 39/1½ | approx. | \$1.17½ |
| TUESDAY, FEB. 22. | | | |
| 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. .. Arrived .. | 39/- | approx. | \$1.17 |

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax, sold for May delivery.

| DATE | WHEAT | OATS | FLAX |
|--------------|-------|------|------|
| Mar. 2 | 106½ | 37½ | 193½ |
| Mar. 3 | 105½ | 37½ | 193 |
| Mar. 4 | 106 | 37½ | 192½ |
| Mar. 5 | 105½ | 37 | 193½ |
| Mar. 7 | 105½ | 36½ | 192½ |
| Mar. 8 | 105½ | 36½ | 194 |

Liverpool Spot Cash

Corn Trade News, Tuesday evening

Feb. 22, 1910

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------|------------|
| Blue Stem | 8/6 | approx. | \$1.22 4-5 |
| 1 Nor. Man. | 8/3½ | " | 1.19 2-5 |
| 2 Nor. Man. | 8/2½ | " | 1.18 |
| 3 Nor. Man. | 8/1½ | " | 1.17 |
| 4 Nor. Man. | 7/11 | " | 1.14 |
| Ch. White Karachi | | | |
| Ordinary terms .. | Exhausted. | | |
| 2 Hard Winter .. | 8/4½ | approx. | \$1.20 3-5 |
| 2 Red Winter .. | 8/4½ | " | 1.20 3-5 |
| Barusso | 8/6 | " | 1.22 4-5 |
| Russian | 8/1 | " | 1.16 2-5 |

Sample Market Prices

Cash sales on Minneapolis sample market, March 7.

| | |
|---|---------|
| No. 1 Hard wheat, 2 cars | \$1.12½ |
| No. 1 Hard wheat, 6 cars | 1.14 |
| No. 1 Hard wheat, 6 cars | 1.13½ |
| No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car | 1.13½ |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 7 cars | 1.12½ |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car | 1.11½ |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 5 cars | 1.12 |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 11 cars | 1.13 |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars | 1.13½ |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars | 1.12½ |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car | 1.13½ |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car | 1.13½ |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 3 cars | 1.12½ |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car | 1.12½ |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 1 car | 1.11½ |
| No. 1 Northern wheat, 7 cars | 1.13½ |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bus. set'm't .. | 1.12½ |
| No. 2 Northern wheat, 7 cars | 1.10½ |
| No. 2 Northern wheat, 5 cars | 1.11 |
| No. 2 Northern wheat, 17 cars | 1.10½ |
| No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars | 1.10 |
| No. 2 Northern wheat, 1 car | 1.10½ |
| No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars | 1.10½ |
| No. 2 Northern wheat, 2 cars | 1.10½ |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 1.05½ |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 1.09½ |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car, king heads | 1.07 |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car, o.w.b. | 1.10 |
| No. 3 wheat, 2 cars | 1.09½ |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 1.09½ |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 1.10 |
| No. 3 wheat, 2 cars | 1.09 |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b. | 1.10½ |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car | 1.08½ |
| No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car | 1.11½ |
| No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car | 1.02 |
| Rejected wheat, 1 car | 1.10½ |
| No. 1 Durum wheat, 4 cars | .94½ |
| No. 2 Durum wheat, 9 cars | .92½ |
| No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car, dockage .. | .93 |
| No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car | .92½ |
| No. 3 Durum wheat, 1 car | .91 |
| No. 3 Durum wheat, 3 cars | .90 |
| No. 1 velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars .. | 1.10 |
| No. 1 velvet chaff wheat, 5 cars .. | 1.09½ |
| No. 2 velvet chaff wheat, 1 car .. | 1.08½ |
| No. 2 velvet chaff wheat, 2 cars .. | 1.08½ |
| No. 2 velvet chaff wheat, 1 car .. | 1.08½ |

Stockyard Receipts

The following gives the number of cattle, sheep and hogs received at the C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending March 5, and their disposition:

| | CATTLE | HOGS | SHEEP |
|-----------------------|--------|------|-------|
| From C.P.R. points .. | 662 | 1535 | ..... |
| From C.N.R. points .. | 260 | 437 | ..... |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|-------|
| Total | 922 | 1972 | ..... |
| Butchers east last week | 153 | | |
| Feeders east last week | 12 | | |
| Butchers east this week | 207 | | |
| Feeders east this week | 10 | | |
| Stockers west | 83 | | |
| Consumed locally | 616 | | |

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.— | |
| Royal Household | \$3.05 |
| Mount Royal | 2.90 |
| Glenora Patents | 2.75 |
| Manitoba Strong Bakers | 2.45 |
| LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING Co.— | |
| Five Roses | \$3.05 |
| Lakewood | 2.90 |
| Harvest Queen | 2.70 |
| Medora | 2.20 |
| XXXX | 1.70 |
| WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS Co.— | |
| Purity | \$3.05 |
| Three Stars | 2.75 |
| Battle Patent | 2.70 |
| Maitland Bakers | 2.50 |
| Huron | 2.15 |
| XXXX | 1.60 |
| HUDSON'S BAY Co.— | |
| Hungarian Patent | \$3.05 |
| Strathcona | 2.85 |
| Leader | 2.70 |

Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs. Prices net.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| In 80-lb. sacks | \$1.95 |
| In 40-lb. sacks | 2.00 |
| In 20-lb. sacks | 2.05 |
| In 8-lb. sacks | 2.35 |

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Brn | \$18.00 |
| Shorts | 19.00 |

CHOPPED FEEDS

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Barley, per ton, in sacks | \$25.00 |
| Oats | 28.00 |
| Barley and Oats | 26.00 |

Hay

Quotations on hay are still maintained as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Native Hay, No. 1 | \$10.00 |
| Native Hay, No. 2 | 9.00 |
| Timothy, No. 1 | 14.00 |
| Timothy, No. 2 | 12.00 |

Potatoes

Quotation still remains at from 35 to 40 cents a bushel in car load lots.

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMillan Fur and Wool Co.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Green frozen hides | 8c. |
| Green frozen calf | 11c. |
| Dry Flint butcher hides | 17 to 18c. |
| Dry rough and fallen hides | 19c. |
| Seneca Root | 45c. |
| Wool | 8 to 11c. |

Dressed Poultry

Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer, quote the following prices per pound, for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off:

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| Chickens | 18 to 20c. |
| Fowls | 16c. |
| Turkeys | 20c. |
| Geese | 16c. |
| Ducks | 15 to 16c. |

Edmonton Hay Prices

(Special to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE)

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Slough hay, per ton | \$ 9.00 |
| Upland | 11.00 |
| Timothy | \$12.00 to \$14.00 |
| Timothy baled | 16.00 |
| The market is well supplied and the tendency is downward. | |

The Weeks Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending March 7.

| Spring Wheat | | 1910 | 1909 |
|-------------------|-------|------|------|
| 1 Hard | ..... | 1 | .... |
| One Northern | ..... | 284 | 282 |
| Two Northern | ..... | 295 | 336 |
| Three Northern | ..... | 104 | 414 |
| No. 4 | ..... | 44 | 158 |
| Feed | ..... | .... | 21 |
| Rejected No. 1 | ..... | 16 | 65 |
| Rejected No. 2 | ..... | 23 | 62 |
| No grade | ..... | 7 | 15 |
| Rejected | ..... | 16 | 15 |
| Condemned | ..... | 3 | 1 |
| No. 5 | ..... | 5 | 68 |
| No. 6 | ..... | 3 | 30 |
| Winter Wheat | | 801 | 1469 |
| No. 3 Alberta Red | ..... | 4 | .... |
| No. 4 R.W. | ..... | 2 | .... |
| No. 5 R.W. | ..... | 1 | .... |

| Oats | | 7 | .... |
|------------------|-------|-----|------|
| No. 1 C.W. | ..... | 46 | .... |
| No. 2 C.W. | ..... | 254 | .... |
| No. 3 | ..... | 30 | .... |
| Rejected | ..... | 3 | .... |
| No grade | ..... | 1 | .... |
| Extra No. 1 Feed | ..... | 38 | .... |
| No. 1 Feed | ..... | 9 | .... |
| No. 2 | ..... | 5 | .... |
| No. 2 Mixed | ..... | 3 | .... |

| Barley | | 388 | .... |
|-------------|-------|-----|------|
| No. 3 Extra | ..... | 3 | .... |
| No. 3 | ..... | 37 | .... |
| No. 4 | ..... | 12 | .... |
| Rejected | ..... | 8 | .... |
| Feed | ..... | 1 | .... |

| Flax | | 61 | .... |
|---------------------|-------|----|------|
| No. 1 N.W. Manitoba | ..... | 24 | .... |
| No. 1 Manitoba | ..... | 1 | .... |
| Rejected | ..... | 1 | .... |
| No grade | ..... | 2 | .... |
| Condemned | ..... | 2 | .... |

Grand Total 1288

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William, and Port Arthur, on March 5, was 5,723,172 bushels, as against 5,623,249 bushels last week and 4,788,910 bushels last year. The total shipments for the week were 33,086 bushels last year, 290,356 bushels. Total shipments of oats, 89,591 bushels. Total shipments of barley, 8,709 bushels. Total shipments of flax, 21,848 bushels. Amount of each grade was:

| | 1910 | 1909 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| No. 1 Hard | 23,892 | 3,692 |
| No. 1 Northern | 1,565,942 | 621,346 |
| No. 2 Northern | 1,978,451 | 1,652,683 |
| No. 3 Northern | 1,168,268 | 1,034,133 |
| No. 4 | 309,888 | 535,384 |
| No. 5 | 75,885 | 280,171 |
| Other grades | 600,844 | 761,499 |

| STOCKS OF OATS— | |
|------------------|-----------|
| No. 1 white C.W. | 288,449 |
| No. 2 | 2,744,002 |
| No. 3 white | 309,072 |
| Mixed | 9,530 |
| Other grades | 3,168,006 |

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| BARLEY—No. 3 | 3,525,332 | 2,280,146 |
| FLAX—Rejected | 474,232 | 278,086 |
| FLAX—Rejected | 553,997 | 768,937 |

STORE IN HOLD

| | WHEAT | OATS | BARLEY |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Port Arthur | 274,555 | 210,522 | ..... |
| Thorold | 125,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Midland, Tiffin | 119,022 | 403,695 | 41,283 |
| Collingwood | 27,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Goderich | 79,668 | 160,280 | 65,064 |
| Sarnia, Pt. Ed. | 79,770 | 33,000 | ..... |
| Pr. Colborne | 12,595 | ..... | ..... |

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
March 4.

| | WHEAT | OATS | BARLEY |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Ft. William | 2,120,974 | 1,353,550 | 141,216 |
| Port Arthur | 3,602,199 | 2,171,783 | 333,016 |
| Dep. Harbor | 9,110 | 17,395 | ..... |
| Meaford | 178,598 | 37,503 | 64,329 |
| Mid. Tiffin | 970,471 | 603,371 | 30,234 |
| Collingwood | 33,266 | 4,470 | 51,127 |
| Owen Sound | 83,000 | 5,000 | 37,000 |
| Goderich | 189,450 | 52,965 | ..... |
| Sarnia, Pt. Ed. | 43,646 | 19,500 | 12,107 |
| Port Colborne | 82,506 | 112,257 | 16,957 |
| Kingston | 84,137 | 36,225 | 13,186 |
| Prescott | 67,810 | ..... | ..... |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Montreal | 110,734 | 297,216 | 48,411 |
| Quebec | 9,300 | 70,000 | 4,900 |
| St. John, N.B. | 617,215 | 10,533 | 51,127 |

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| Tot. vis. | 10,784,283 | 5,605,265 | 956,995 |
| Last week | 10,884,545 | 5,305,783 | 941,502 |
| Last year | 5,982,380 | 3,394,364 | 583,453 |

World's Shipments

Total wheat shipments were 12,039,000 bushels as against 10,432,000 bushels last week and 10,800,000 bushels last year. Details of market were as follows:

| | LAST WEEK | PREVIOUS WEEK | LAST YEAR |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| American | 2,112,000 | 1,480,000 | 1,952,000 |
| Russian | 2,592,000 | 3,352,000 | 1,630,000 |
| Danube | 392,000 | 376,000 | 280,000 |
| India | 503,000 | 112,000 | ..... |
| Argentina | 4,184,000 | 2,860,000 | 5,552,000 |
| Australia | 2,160,000 | 2,104,000 | 1,224,000 |
| Various | 96,000 | 48,000 | 112,000 |
| Corn | 1,316,000 | 1,479,000 | 1,925,000 |

Winnipeg Live Stock

By BATER & McLEAN

Stockyards, Winnipeg, March 8, 1910

Cattle

During the past week there has been a slight decline in cattle prices and butcher steers are now selling at from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Butcher cows are still quoted at \$4 to \$4.25, good to choice bulls \$3.75 to \$4.25, choice calves \$4 and medium calves \$3.75.

Swine

The high figure of \$9.00 reached last week in the hog market is still maintained.

Lambs and Mutton

There are no sheep coming in and prices still remain at from \$5.75 to \$6.00.

Butter and Eggs

The quotations given in THE GUIDE for these products are those secured from retail merchants in Winnipeg who purchase direct from the farmer. For this week they are as follows for butter and eggs laid down in Winnipeg:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Choice Dairy Butter | 30c. |
| Choice Separator, 1 lb. p. | 30c. |
| New Laid Eggs (7 days or under) | 30c. |
| Cooking Eggs (Candled) | 27c. |

Montreal Live Stock

March 7, 1910

About 1,050 head of butchers' cattle, 225 calves, 200 sheep and lambs and 1,200 hogs were offered at the Montreal stock yards today. Trade was fair with slightly higher prices all round. Primes beefs were 6c. to a little over 6½c. per pound; pretty good animals, 4½c. to 5½c., and common stock, 3½c. to 4½c. per pound; calves, 5c. to 7c.; sheep were about 5c. and lambs were about 7c. Good lots of fat hogs sold from 9½c. to 10c. The offerings of live stock during the week consisted of 2,300 cattle, 650 calves, 325 sheep and lambs, and 1,800 hogs.

Liverpool Live Stock

March 7, 1910

John Rogers and Co. report that the market at Birkenhead today was slightly easier than on Saturday, though quotations remain unaltered, as follows:

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| States steers | 13½ to 14 |
| Canadians | 13 to 13½ |

Chicago Live Stock

March 7, 1910

Ten-cent hogs were the rule in today's market, the bulk of the supply selling at \$10 to \$10.10. It was a 10c. to 15c. higher market, putting prices at a new high level for the year. The cattle trade was steady to strong.

Cattle.—Receipts, 23,000; good to choice steers, \$6.75 to \$7.40; common to medium steers, \$5.50 to \$6.10; good to choice beef cows, \$4.75 to \$5.75; good to choice heifers, \$4.75 to \$6.00; butchers' bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.50; good to choice calves, \$9.50 to \$10.00.

Hogs.—Receipts, 28,000; choice heavy, \$10 to \$10.20; butchers', \$10.10 to \$10.20; light mixed, \$9.80 to \$9.90; light, \$9.90 to \$10.00; good to choice pigs, \$9.25 to \$9.75.

Sheep.—Receipts, 16,000; good to choice lambs, \$9.00 to \$9.45; cull to common lots, \$6.75 to \$8.00; good to choice wethers, \$7.65 to \$8.10; fair to good wethers, \$7.00 to \$7.65.

Alberta Hay Prices

(Special to THE GUIDE from Calgary Grain & Supply Co.)

CALGARY, MARCH 8.

Timothy hay, Alberta common points.....\$12 to \$13
Upland hay.....\$7 to \$8
Fulfilment of old contracts taking practically all deliveries at present. New business very slow.

Continental Letter

By H. WIENER & Co., ANTWERP, FEB. 18.

Wheat, after having been rather quiet in America during the week, underwent on Wednesday a sudden jump, which, even after some reaction, leaves us this morning with about 2 cents rise. The European markets have kept up their prices pretty well, but transactions remain always limited and will remain so till some encouragement is given by an increased consumptive demand which the complaints are general all over Europe. Millers complain, moreover, about the fact that it becomes very difficult to turn the purchased wheat into manufactured produce, even with a small margin, and the present abstention seems to throw overboard somewhat the much praised theory of an immense improvement in consumption, based upon the extraordinary absorption of the big autumn shipments.

We, on our part, had never believed in this phenomenal appetite, but simply explained same first by the complete exhaustion of stocks at the moment of the moving of the new crop, and then by the refilling of stocks, on which we are now certainly living much longer than anyone could have anticipated.

The time of exhausted invisible reserves is certainly over, and our belief is that, on the contrary, the holdings of farmers in the exporting countries—we mean especially Russia, America and the Argentine—are large enough to meet all possible wants up to the new crop. The modern farmers are evidently not any longer the innocent people exploited by the city inhabitants, who wish to eat fine bread at cheap prices. The situation has changed. Spoiled by the immense success of last year's, they consider themselves the masters and are taking the high word, but simple logic finally always gets the upperhand and any abuse bears in itself its punishment.

We, therefore, believe that with sunshine in spring and advancing vegetation, the desire of first hand sellers to clear up with the old wheat will render it difficult to maintain present values, and if quantities offered on spot do not exceed the demand, as small as it is, it can be supposed that this state of things will be changed ere long, and therefore the policy of from hand to mouth buying seems fully justified.

Statistics.—The shipments of wheat and flour this week are estimated at 1,270,000 qrs., against 1,300,000 qrs. last week and 1,525,000 qrs. last year. Quantities afloat are said to be 4,715,000 qrs. this week, against 4,360,000 qrs. last week and

5,875,000 qrs. last year. The European visible supply is estimated at 8,810,000 qrs. this week, against 8,710,000 qrs. last week and 8,525,000 qrs. last year. The American visible supply is estimated at 36,903,000 bushels this week against 37,215,000 bushels last week and 47,963,000 bushels last year.

As regards feeding stuffs, like maize, barley, oats and rye, we have nothing special to add to our last report. Markets in general remain very quiet and consumptive demand is almost nil. Buyers only take just what is absolutely necessary for their wants, and business therefore is very slow. The cause of the small demand must be searched for in the unusually mild weather and in crops which have certainly been under-estimated.

Linseed.—After the easier tone at the beginning of the week, the article is closing very steady again, the general features being about unchanged. Plate shippers are rather buyers for futures, while afloat is slowly selling to crushers, prices being backed by the present strong position for distant seed. We find values for both Plate and Indian descriptions about unchanged on the week and we have nothing special to report today. The future will much depend on the way in which India will offer her plentiful crop.

HAMIOTA SEED FAIR

The annual seed fair of the Hamiota Agricultural Society was held Wednesday, February 3, and was a great success from every standpoint. In all classes there was 42 entries.

G. A. Todd, Hillview, and Stephen Benson, Neepawa, were judges, and after careful examination of all samples, awarded the prizes to the entire satisfaction of everybody. The afternoon was devoted to speeches by the judges, Mr. Todd dealing with the necessity of having good, pure, clean seed, free from smut. Mr. Benson addressed the audience on soil culture and recommended a rotation of cropping he had followed with marked success and entirely did away with summer fallow.

Red Fyfe wheat brought out 13 entries. First went to Carson Glenn, Strathclair, scoring 95 points; second, J. Strachan, Pope, 94½ points; third, Fred. Houch, Hamiota, 93½ points, and fourth, A. C. Kemp, 92 points.

Preston wheat—3 entries. First, A. Riddell, 95 points; second, J. Whyte, 83 points.

In oats there were 11 entries. First; Glenn, Strathclair, 96 points; second, J. Douglas, Crandall, 95½ points; third, A. G. Walker, Oak River, 93 points, fourth, J. Strachan, 91½ points; fifth, William Hern, 91 points.

Barley—7 entries. First, A. G. Walker, 97½ points; second, J. Douglas, 96 points; third, J. Strachan, 94 points; fourth, C. Glenn, 92 points.

J. Strachan, Pope, was the exhibit in flax, and scored 99 points.

Potatoes—First, A. C. Kemp, American Wonders; second, J. Strachan, Manitoba Wonders.

There were 22 different exhibitions and they offered for sale as seed the following amounts. Fyfe wheat, 3,800 bushels; Preston wheat, 1,100 bushels; Oats, 4,250 bushels; Barley, 300 bushels; flax, 20 bushels; potatoes, 110 bushels.

G. S. Fraser, of Hamiota, showed some timothy and rye grass seeds and has a quantity of same for sale.

CHAS. PENNY,
Sec., Hamiota Agri. Society.

The United States immigration inspectors at Windsor, Ontario, have been ordered back to their own country by Canadian authorities. It is believed this step was taken following repeated protests made by the travelling public.

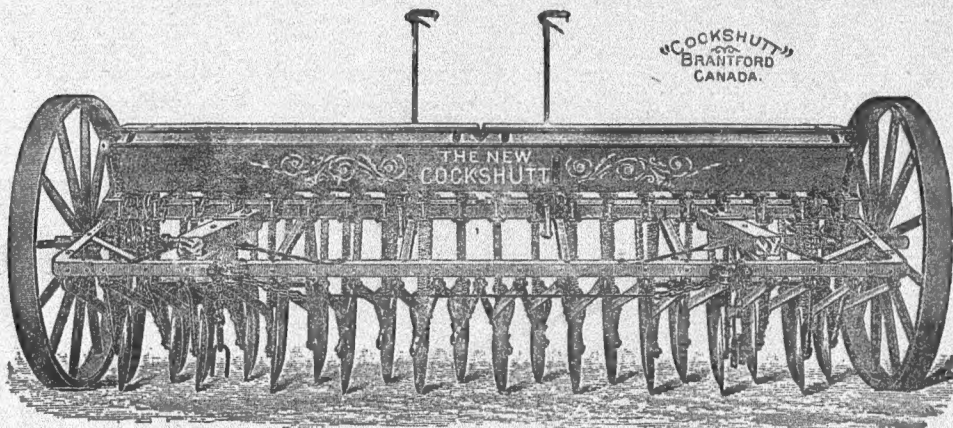
QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM MARCH. 2—8, INCLUSIVE

| DATE | WHEAT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | BARLEY | | | | OATS | | FLAX | | |
|------|-------|------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|------------|------|-------|------|--|--|
| | 1° | 2° | 3° | 4 | 5 | 6 | Feed | Rej. 1 1 | Rej. 1 2 | Rej. 2 1 | Rej. 2 2 | Rej.1° Seeds | Rej.2° Seeds | 3 | 4 | Rej. Feed | 2 cw. 3 cw. | 1 NW 1 Man | Rej. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 103½ | 101½ | 99 | 90½ | ..... | ..... | .. | 99 | 98 | 98 | 96 | 98 | 96 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55½ | 54½ | ..... |  |  |  |
| 3 | 102½ | 100 | 98 | 95½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 97 | 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55½ | 54½ | ..... |  |  |  |
| 4 | 103 | 101 | 99 | 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98½ | 97½ | 97½ | 95½ | 97½ | 95½ | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55½ | 54½ | ..... |  |  |  |
| 5 | 102½ | 100 | 98 | 95½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 97 | 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55½ | 54½ | ..... |  |  |  |
| 7 | 102½ | 100 | 98 | 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97½ | 96½ | 96½ | 94½ | 96½ | 94½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 | 54 | ..... |  |  |  |
| 8 | 103 | 101 | 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 97 | 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54½ | 53½ | ..... |  |  |  |

Seeds Accurately—Insures Big Crops

14, 16, 18,
20 and 22 Shoes

Single Disc,
Double Disc or
Drag Shoes
(interchangeable)



A Perfect
Seeder in
Wet or
Sticky Soils

COCKSHUTT SINGLE DISC DRILL

NO farmer should buy a drill of any kind until he has inquired into the merits of the Cockshutt Drill.

It is recognized all over Canada as the one perfect seeder, and, besides being lighter in draft has greater strength and wearing qualities than any other make.

The frame is built of high carbon steel—very tough and strong—the corners being re-inforced by heavy malleable castings and steel corner braces.

The pressure bar, castings and self-aligning axle bearings are rivetted to the strong I beam which runs the whole width of the machine.

The I beam will never permit machine to sag in the centre.

Axles are made of cold rolled steel shafting—always uniform in size and set at the right angle to give the wheels proper pitch and gather, ensuring lightness of draft.

Our self-oiling device (see illustration) keeps the disc bearings in good condition a whole season with one filling. A special compression grease cup for filling the disc oil-chamber is sent out with every machine.

The axle bearings are furnished with steel compression grease cups. The grain flows down the closed boot right into the bottom of the furrow and is always sown at uniform depth.

The space between grain boots and discs gradually widens from bottom to top—preventing mud and trash stopping the discs from revolving.

No matter how wet or sticky the soil these discs will always revolve and cut. Scrapers are provided so as to clean each side of the discs.

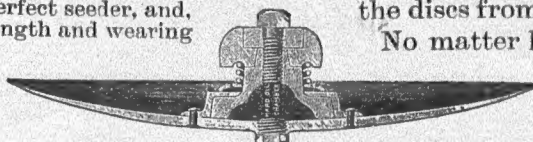
The feed on this Cockshutt Drill is a positive force feed of great accuracy and is driven by a short steel chain from the axle.

The seed box is made of choice seasoned lumber, fitting perfectly at all points.

The cover is made in two parts which lock automatically.

We use metal bridges between feed cups to prevent grain from clogging, so that the last seed is sown out of the grain box at the same rate per acre as when the box is full.

You can't realize all the advantages and improvements of this Drill until you read full explanations in our Booklet. Don't fail to write for a copy today. See the Cockshutt Dealer.



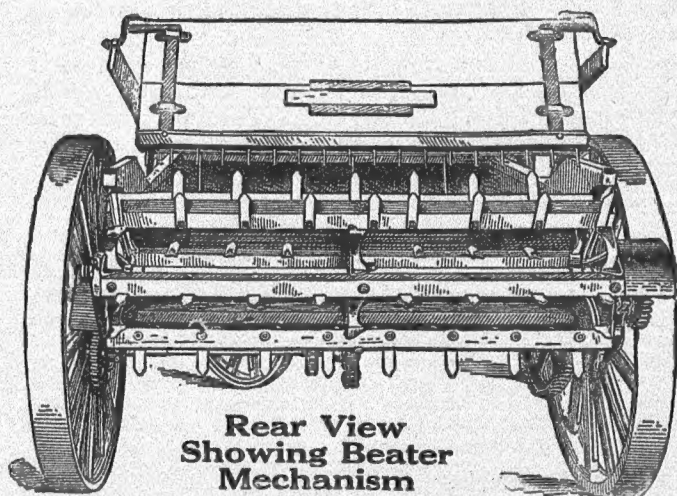
This shows the one perfect disc-bearing—GUARANTEED dust-proof and self-oiling. It accounts for this Disc Drill's wondrous durability and lightness of draft.

SEE THE COCKSHUTT DEALER

35 TO 40 BUSHEL PER ACRE

Is the Yield of Farmers Who Use the

KEMP MANURE SPREADER



Rear View
Showing Beater
Mechanism

IF you are working a farm with the object of getting more out of it than simply your bread and butter, then you need a Kemp Manure Spreader just as much as you need a Plow, Harrow, Seeder or any other farm implement.

The Kemp is head and shoulders better than any other Manure Spreader either in Canada or United States.

Look at the teeth in the illustration. The teeth on are reversible

turned around when they become bent or worn after long usage.

They are flat—enabling them to handle clear gum or rotten material.

They are self-sharpening and graded to handle all kinds of manure satisfactorily.

The teeth are bolted to the staves—not driven as in other spreaders. There isn't another spreader on the market with teeth mechanism as strong and perfect as in the Kemp.

You should see the frame of the Kemp Spreader—as sturdy a

foundation as could possibly be put together by high grade materials and workmanship.

The Kemp Spreader not only increases the fertility of your soil—which means bigger crops—but also it only takes half the quantity of manure as compared with hand spreading. We have the sole Western Agency for this high grade implement, and we can assure every farmer that the Kemp Manure Spreader represents a splendid investment—one that will yield big returns. Let us send you a booklet about it—free. Write today.

See the Cockshutt Dealer

beater mechanism illustration.

this spreader

—they can be

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LIMITED

BRANDON

REGINA

SASKATOON

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Fireside Model Phonograph

Shipped FREE!

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Great New
Offer

LOOK FOR THIS
TRADE MARK
ON EVERY INSTRUMENT
Thomas A. Edison

SHIPPED FREE

The Great New 1910 Offer on the Genuine Edison. The most marvelous offer—the offer which eclipses all others. This offer is for everyone who has not yet heard our Edison in their own home. This offer is for **You**. For you to hear concerts and entertainments by world famous musicians—just such entertainments as the metropolitan theatres are producing.

MY OFFER:

no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will just stop and think a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

Why I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now, there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior, and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. That is why I am making this offer. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison. Nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand, full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine Fireside Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the Fireside Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

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Just sign your name and address on this coupon now, and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon or send postal or letter now. No obligations, just get the catalogs. Write now—today—sure.

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So many people really want a phonograph who cannot pay all cash that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. \$2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, no guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small, and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

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